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Germans Withdraw From Florence; Allied Drive on Japan Intensified; Senate Votes George Conversion Bill

Labor Sidesteps Issue; Romanians in Peace Move; Rent Control Tightened

The World's Day—August 12, 1944

Bay State: Tobin Indorsement Before Council

Though no indorsement of Mayor Tobin for Governor was made by the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, the question now goes before its Executive Council. [Page 5.]

Attempts of liquor interests to introduce a resolution at the Convention of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion opposing prohibition legislation were turned down. [Page 2.]

Swampscott, Mass., residents tomorrow are to be forewarned of the paper salvage pick-up on that day when the "Victory Special," a new train-mobile sound truck, precedes the collection trucks, the Boston Newspaper Salvage Committee reported today.

Navy V-12 students at Harvard University, when laundry was not returned for as long as two weeks, installed two washing machines and now the students scrub their own clothes. Clotheslines were strung in Kirkland and Eliot courtyards.

In Europe: Romanians Form Peace Government

Romanian political leaders under Peasant Party Chief Juliu Maniu have formed a Provisional Peace Government, according to information obtained by the Associated Press from a source in close contact with Bucharest. The British Radio said an unconfirmed Bern report indicated that Premier Ion Antonescu had resigned.

Guerrilla warfare inside Germany is reported in a German press dispatch from a Nazi correspondent in the mountains of Southern Germany who wrote that escaped prisoners of war and foreign laborers are waging a "war of destruction" on Germans in mountain regions. The extent of the operations was not indicated.

Between Vichy and Paris, direct railroad, highway, and telephone communications have been cut by French Partisans, according to Barcelona reports.

Greater Paris has been placed under an 11:15 p. m. curfew, beginning Aug. 12, by order of the German Command, the Paris Radio said.

Execution of 11 Danes in the cellars of the Copenhagen Gestapo headquarters, presumably in reprisal for the slayings of German policemen, was reported by the Free Danish Press Service, quoting unconfirmed dispatches from the Danish capital.

National Council of Poland, sitting in Lublin, liberated Polish city, has delegated legislative powers to the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation until Nov. 1, subject to revocation at any time, the Moscow Radio said. The Committee and Council are at odds with the Polish Exile Government in London over establishment of a permanent regime for Poland after the country is freed.

Washington: OPA Rent Control Is Tightened

Landlords will not qualify for any future rent control exemptions on seasonal housing by keeping a dwelling vacant next year, the Office of Price Administration announced.

More than a third of the 6,895 civilian instructors left jobless on termination of Army pilot training programs, have elected to remain civilians subject to selective service rather than enlist as reserves, the War Department announced.

National: New Type Rescue Boat Developed

A new type rescue boat, sturdy enough to be dropped by parachute, has been developed by Higgins Industries, Inc., of New Orleans, La., where "several" hundred are being rushed to completion, officials disclosed.

One-day round-trip commercial air service to Alaska was scheduled at Seattle, Wash., by Pan American Airways. Four days a week a passenger can fly from Seattle to Juneau in six hours, disembark for half an hour, and return to Seattle the same night.

Wendell L. Willkie and a group of companions left New York's La Guardia airport for Washington aboard a Pan-American Airways executive plane.

Japan: 20 U. S. Officers Reported Captured

About 20 United States Army officers were made prisoner when the Japanese captured Hengyang in China's Hunan Province, the German DNB radiocast, quoting Japanese "military quarters."

Execution of three/American prisoners by the Japanese on the charge that they killed a police officer after escaping from a prison camp in Manchuria, was announced by the United States Navy.

To cope with enemy air raids, the Japan Industrial Machinery Control Association will set up a supervisory and "efficiency" office empowered to order "divisional shifts and other emergency shifts in machine tool factories," the Tokyo Radio said.

British Fellowships Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 12—With so much stress being laid nowadays on the need for industrial research, the offer by Imperial Chemical Industries of 80 Research Fellowships at the principal British Universities has aroused much interest. It is proposed that the Fellowships should be of the average value of £600 a year.

The offer of 12 Fellowships each has been made to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London; eight each to Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool, and four to Durham.

The directors of the firm wish to strengthen the provision in the universities for scientific teaching and research as they believe that academic and industrial research are complementary to each other. They attach no conditions as to the tenure of the Fellowships, this being left to the Universities concerned. But though their primary work is to be in research, the holders will be expected to take some part in teaching.

This policy, it is hoped, will lead to the gradual formation of a body of men capable of filling high positions in commerce and industry.

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Weather Predictions

Hot

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Embarrassing Menu Cooked Up by Chef

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11 (AP)—Twenty members of the Pittsburgh seafood council were kept waiting more than an hour last night for their dinner that was to inaugurate an "eat more fish" campaign.

Reason: Someone belatedly discovered the main course was to be fried chicken.

The members "boiled" while the chef fried—fish.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Swampscott—Tomorrow.
Foxboro—Tomorrow.
Reading—Monday
Maynard—Monday.

Magellan Straits: Scene of Wariness

On the threshold of the Straits of Magellan Roland Hall Sharp found Argentine military activity greatly augmented, and Chileans—who occupy the entire coastline of this strategic waterway—alert but confident.

Today's article in the series on "Uncensored South America" throws new light on Argentina's strange diplomacy. Mr. Sharp tells what he saw on a journey overland from Buenos Aires south through Patagonia to the Straits.

Contrary to popular beliefs about Patagonia, this remote part of the world is fenced and no longer offers open frontiers. It reached maximum capacity in its main riches—sheep—some 10 years ago. The poor soils of the region help explain why Argentina, possessor of South America's richest lands in Buenos Aires Province, still feels landpoor. See First Page, Second Section.

Dealers Told Of Black Mart Gasoline Peril

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 12—Gasoline station operators who aid and abet the "black market" not only are doing so unnecessarily—they are facing extinction. Gasoline inventories in New England today are not sufficient to meet legitimate ration-coupon demands, let alone the "black market," and there's abundant evidence that the very racketeers who are back of the shady deals are now deliberately "muscling in" to take over control of individual stations.

These facts were brought out here in the final of a series of 10 state-wide, co-operative industry-dealer - enforcement meetings, which have been attended by representatives of more than 5,000 of the 6,000 gasoline dealers in Massachusetts.

Speakers included men high in the oil industry, representatives of the gasoline dealers, and Office of Price Administration law-enforcement officials.

Black Market Scorned

Completely frank and to the point, with no punches pulled, the speakers cited many of the devious methods by which organized gangsters today are endeavoring to gain control of lucrative businesses. Gasoline station operators, many of whom had built up their businesses over long periods of years, listened to the "sneaky, underhand, cutthroat" methods of those who are seeking

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Coalition of Democrats and Republicans wins important victory—Vote 55 to 19.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—With a seed which bespeaks an election-year consciousness, the Senate has today put into the lap of the House after little more than 10-days debate the legislative pattern of how American labor and industry shall return to peacetime production after the war.

Ideologically the passage of the George Reconversion and Civilian Demobilization Bill is a victory for the conception of states' rights enunciated by the 26 Republican governors at St. Louis earlier this month.

Politically it is a 55 to 19 triumph of a powerful coalition of southern Democratic and Republican senators and is a sharp setback for labor-backed extreme New Dealers.

Economically, it is decision on the side of a conservative approach to postwar social-industrial legislation and a defeat for what was described as the philosophy of deficit spending.

Rights for States

The George measure itself, which won decisively on every test vote to which it was put in the Senate, leaves entirely in the hands of the states the standards for unemployment benefits, adds several million federal workers to its coverage, guarantees the solvency of state social security systems through the aid of Federal funds, and follows closely the proposals of the Baruch-Hancock report for converting the arsenal of war to civilian pursuits.

The Baruch report was recommended to Congress by President Roosevelt, and, although Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, and Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader, supported the more expansive, more spendingly disposed, federally controlled Murray-Kilgore method for dealing with reconversion problems, there was no indication from the White House where Mr. Roosevelt stood on the controversial issue which arose in the final choice between the two bills.

There were signs today that the House does not intend to rush its own action on reconversion. The George bill will probably go to the Ways and Means Committee which

Continued on Page 12, Column 3

Associated Press from United States Navy

Chow Served in Aleutians

President Roosevelt grins broadly as he joins enlisted men and officers at chow at a Naval Operations Base in the Aleutian Islands, Alaska. The President stopped off at the base early in August while on his Pacific tour. The enlisted men are: left to right: Marine Pfc. William Goff, of Batesville, Ark., and Pfc. Ferdinand Rutscher, U. S. A., of Irvington, N. J.

Battles of France and Poland decisive for Allied cause — Gain on all fronts.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week two great battles swelled toward their fateful climaxes in Europe—a battle of audacious maneuver in France with the risks and the stakes mounting hourly and a battle of grim, straining, exacting attrition in Poland, also nearing the point of decision.

Meanwhile in the Far East a phase of war ended and its ending was symbolized by a presidential pilgrimage to Pearl Harbor which underlined the shift of America's war face from Europe to Asia.

In both of the great European battles this week Germany was extended to the utmost.

In both, German armies were fighting not only strongly but aggressively. On several sectors in both battles they counterattacked. On all sectors in both battles they were clinging to positions and clinging to strategic concepts which meant that they were spending future opportunities lavishly and recklessly on the one great chance of emerging from these simultaneous trials with at least draws to their credit.

Allies' Positions Strengthened

Their very behavior increased almost to a certainty the prospect that simultaneous Allied successes in these two battles would decide not only them, but the war in Europe. Complete German failures in both would almost surely mean a quick end to the war, because there would be nothing left to replace the German losses which are now possible in France and Poland.

In France the week ends with the strong American right flank crowding not only around the weak German left, but also stabbing toward the rear of the whole German position between Caen and the Seine. Nothing could be more audacious than what General Eisenhower and General Montgomery were in all probability attempting.

They were containing the strong German right with the Canadian and British drives out of the Caen area toward Falaise and Argentan. There was enough power and determination in this push to make it difficult for the Germans to disengage safely on this front—even if they had the desire which they apparently did not. And as the British-Canadian drive fulfilled this containing function an American force of maneuver was rapidly enveloping the German left with a speed and completeness which made Germany's original blitzkriegs of this war seem amateurish.

It leaves the Germans faced with a fearful quandary.

They can go on as they have, attempting to hold where they are

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Nazis put in quandary on way to go—Allies gain on Loire—Raid Southern France.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

German withdrawal from Florence was announced today, as the mystery front in Normandy seethed with rumors in a tense battle of maneuver.

Guess-work as to the Nazi defense plan appeared to be answered as Field Marshal von Kluge rushed reinforcements into the German bulge west of the Orne. This was taken to indicate the German intention to hold at least temporarily along the Falaise sector instead of dropping back to the Seine.

Such a stand would appear to be menaced, however, by the American columns reported wheeling around to the south, one of which, according to the Berlin Radio which may be merely fishing for information, was at Alencon. The Germans said they had evacuated Mortain and Sourdeval in the Le Mans pocket.

The only gain officially disclosed along the front by Allied headquarters was a 10-mile gain across the Loire River. But rumors flew high and wide, the most ambitious of these placing American units in the outskirts of Paris.

Although the Germans are out of Florence, Allied troops have not as yet advanced into the city. Its capture comes appropriately as Prime Minister Churchill, now in Italy, stresses the importance that the Italian war theater "may assume in the near future."

It is possible that the strike of the air force along an eight-mile span of the coast of Southern France and a 40-mile stretch along the neighboring Italian Riviera, just announced, may have some significance in relation to Mr. Churchill's statement.

It might be the beginning of a softening up to prepare the way for Allied armies in Italy to swing around the coast into Southern France.

New activity has broken out on the Russian front in two major sectors. In Estonia, some 300,000 Nazi troops were pressed into a tightening pocket, the only outlet of which is through the Gulf of Riga.

This drive knifed 15 miles inland from the Pskov area to Petseri, on a 40-mile front. The Nazis here have been trapped in the Estonian corner ever since Hitler refused to extricate them from that situation while retreat was possible.

The second Soviet maneuver is along a 100-mile front between Warsaw and Bialystok. It outlines the beginning of an encircling movement intended to break the stubborn Nazi hold on Warsaw, and at the same time to operate against the German garrisons in East Prussia.

Within Warsaw itself, Polish Underground forces under "General Bor" regained control of the Stawki area, and held the suburb of Zoliborz.

In the Pacific, war against the Japanese continued to go the hard way—island by island, ship by ship. Admiral Nimitz launched heavy land-based bombers—possibly from Saipan—on their first strike at the Volcano Islands, just south of the Bonins. The target was Iwo Jima, 750 Superfortress miles from Tokyo.

To the south, near Halmahera Island, half way between New Guinea and Borneo, five Japanese ships succumbed to Allied bombers.

Western Front:

Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge is sending reinforcements into the German bulge west of the Orne, it was disclosed.

Instead of trying to escape from

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Japanese at Guam Brutal; Roosevelt Visits Aleutians

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH THE ALLIES ON GUAM, Aug. 3. Delayed—A record of brutality and oppression as black as any the war has produced was written by the Japanese during their 2½ years on Guam.

Forced labor, semistarvation, pillaging, and denial of freedom of worship were commonplace during this inhuman occupation.

Thirty-one months of Japanese rule reached a climax of outrages and atrocities in the final days before the Marines and Army troops landed last month.

Haven for Natives

The harrowing story of the Japanese on Guam has been reaching us in halting installments at a hillside refugee camp to which thousands of Guam natives daily are making their way. Some are weighed down by a few belongings they have managed to keep with them in long journeys on foot. All are supported by the courage and indomitability which have sustained them through their ordeal.

At Civil Affairs Headquarters after 2½ years of fear and oppression they are finding a haven until they can be returned safely

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt will radiocast from the Navy Yard at Bremerton, near Seattle, Wash., tonight at 8 p. m., eastern war time, the White House announced. His address is expected to be carried over all major networks.

ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE, Alaska, Aug. 3. Delayed. (AP)—President Roosevelt paid this Aleutian base a surprise visit today and, in turn, was surprised by what he saw. He said he was thrilled and gratified.

It was the President's first trip to the Aleutians, made on his first Pacific traveling of the war. He came by warship, by the way of Honolulu. The Chief Executive praised members of the armed forces participating in the Aleutian campaign and construction program. He said they had driven out

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

United States Seen Facing Transportation Monopoly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—The Department of Justice disclosed this week that it considers the United States facing a "transportation monopoly" calculated to reduce whole sections of the country "to a colonial status," and indicated that it is preparing anti-trust actions to free "the channels of distribution from artificial controls."

Through a statement of policy made public by Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General, the Department served notice of its intentions by reporting that a survey of the nation's transportation industry showed:

Discriminating Rates

1. That there are "discriminatory railroad freight rates which have placed an unfair burden upon the industry and agriculture of the West and South."

2. That "these discriminatory rates have been fixed by private conspiracies and not by public authority."

3. That the "development of motor carriers and water carriers has been placed at a disadvantage."

4. That the "introduction of new equipment and technical improvements has been delayed as a result of the monopolistic condition of the transportation industry."

5. That "aviation transport has been retarded by railroad-imposed restrictions."

The Justice Department holds that these conditions represent a peril to free enterprise and explains its position by emphasizing that the distance between the farmer, the manufacturer, and the merchant is not to be measured in miles but in rates.

"Excessively high rates, discriminatory rates, by making impossible the exchange of products between various sections of the country, can," it says, "retard the development of while communities.

"More than that, whole communities can be reduced to what is in effect a colonial status, forced to buy finished products from favored manufacturing areas and yet denied the right to gain access to the market with their own products.

"The decrease in purchasing power in one area caused by excessive freight rates has its effect upon manufacturers and producers in other areas. You cannot isolate conditions of economic distress in one section of the country. They spread. The unbalanced conditions sooner or later become general and result in that strange phenomenon, a fictitious over-production in the midst of an actual scarcity."

Mr. Berge, in his exposition of

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Proposals Before Committee Would Hit Short-Wave System

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Proposals which some persons believe may end American shortwave radiocasting to foreign countries are now being given a public hearing in Washington.

The main proposal is one by the Government's Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee that radio frequencies now in the possession of various shortwave stations be turned over to international telephone and telegraph companies. If such an event occurs it would almost certainly upset completely the present shortwave system.

As explained here, such a development would mean that all American radiocasts to points outside the United States would have to go over frequencies controlled by the telephone and telegraph companies. This, in turn, would mean that the programs would be picked up at specific points abroad for redistribution to various local-wave stations.

In plain language, this means that an American shortwave station would no longer be able to beam a program toward, say, France. Instead, it would have to depend upon (1) the telephone or

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Canadians Visited By British Royalty At Bomber Station

WITH A CANADIAN BOMBER GROUP, Aug. 12 (AP)—England's King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Elizabeth, spent today touring air stations in the Canadian bomber group, one of the largest groups of the Bomber Command.

Their Majesties, starting early in the morning, visited four stations in all. At each, King George held investitures, decorating more than 150 Canadian airmen.

Never before had the King and Queen spent a full day with the RCAF and it was the first official visit of Princess Elizabeth to the Canadian personnel.

Rearming Soviet Job In Brilliant Comeback

Men, marshals and matériel. On these the success of Soviet arms has rested. Mr. Stevens, in his series on the Red Army, has already discussed the Russian infantrymen and their leaders. Today, in a third article on this subject, written since his return from Moscow, Mr. Stevens tells how the Soviets solved the problems of production.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rearming the Red Army has been the major task of the Soviet military comeback.

There was no lack of arms in Russia when Hitler attacked, for three five-year plans had been focused mainly on the production of weapons against the inevitable day.

But the first few months of the German offensive in the East proved that for the time the German weapons were superior.

While the Red Army staved off defeat with heroism and sheer force of numbers and while the advancing Germans engulfed the Soviet's richest industrial districts, Russian engineers went to work remodeling old weapons, designing new ones in the light of costly battle experience.

Compared to the German tanks the Russian tanks were under-gunned, under-armored, under-powered.

They were woefully short of mobile antitank artillery with which to meet and stave off the swift panzer thrusts.

Hit by Mobile War

The Russians' elaborate fixed-defense positions proved unequal to swift mobile war. They were, in addition, badly lacking in trench mortars which the Germans used intensively and with telling effect from the very outset of the campaign.

In the air, too, the Red Air Force was overwhelmingly

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

Bigger Logan Field Presages Air Gains

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As observed from a high vantage point along Boston's waterfront, the Logan International Airport today is a great yellow spot in the generally blue waters of Boston Harbor. This is a highly encouraging sign, for it denotes that dredging operations are proceeding normally.

When enough mud has been scooped from the harbor bottom and shot through the network of pipes onto the airport area, dry land will one day emerge from the now yellowed waters. On top of this sucked-up land the planned 7,000-foot runway will be built.

Governor's Island now resembles some of the open-pit mining operations observed in the Middle and Far West. Its sides are terraced as huge shovels strip the sides and load them into trucks which add their cargoes to the harbor bottom along with the dredged-up material.

That this airport when completed will house very active airline contenders for traffic to Central and South America now seems fairly certain.

Word has just come that American Airlines has made interline agreements with T. A. C. A., Central American air system with headquarters in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, for the exchange of passengers, freight, and express between the two air companies. T. A. C. A., or Transportes Aereos Centro Americanos, to give it its full title, is now in its twelfth year of operation serving the Central American republics of Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, British Honduras, and Panama.

Such an arrangement between A. A. and T. A. C. A. means that air travelers may proceed from Boston to Mexico City over American Airlines and thence by T. A. C. A. from the Mexican capital to Panama City, Panama. T. A. C. A. has applied for an extension from Tegucigalpa to Mexico City.

Eastern Air Lines also is to inaugurate on Aug. 15 a new fast service from New York to Mexico City by means of a very close connection with Pan American Airways at Brownsville, Texas. Two 17-hour schedules are made possible by the inauguration of the first night flying by Pan American Airways on the Brownsville-Mexico City route.

Under the recent decision of the Civil Aeronautics Board permitting Eastern to extend its routes to Boston, it is possible for Eastern to augment either of its Mexican connecting flights Bostonward. The company, for instance, could originate either or both of its two Mexican-bound flights in Boston or terminate either of its northbound flights at Logan Airport.

News in Aviation

Soil-Cement Book Issued

Of interest to airport runway and road engineers is a new booklet describing the methods and equipment used in soil-cement construction. This method of mixing cement with earth to form an inexpensive but hard-surfaced airport runway or roadway, it has been forecast, will find great favor with some municipalities after the war.

Soil-cement stabilization, as the process is officially termed, it is claimed, will solve many back-road problems for communities which may desire a cheaper form of road or airport runway with a hard surface.

The booklet, entitled "The Development of a Mechanical Cement Spreader and Accessories for Use in Soil-Cement Construction," is by R. C. Mainfort of the Technical Development Division of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. It describes the ratios of cement to soil, methods of spreading, types of spreaders that have been developed, and relates the use of various accessories in the operation.

The final pages of the booklet contain pictures of the equipment and its operation. Final acceptance tests of the equipment, Mr. Mainfort pointed out, were made during the construction of a soil-cement section of Oklahoma State Highway 17 near the town of Sterling.

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Hot

Boston and Vicinity—Hot again today with afternoon temperatures in upper 90's. Partly cloudy this afternoon with a thunder shower in the late afternoon or early evening. Sunday fair and not so warm with lower humidity. Moderate to occasionally fresh winds today.

Maine and New Hampshire—Partly cloudy today with scattered thunder showers and not quite so hot as yesterday. Partly cloudy with scattered thunder showers tonight. Fair and somewhat cooler Sunday.

Vermont—Partly cloudy today with scattered thunder showers and not quite so hot as yesterday. Fair and somewhat cooler tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island—Continued hot today. Fair weather this morning followed by partly cloudy with scattered thunder showers. Fair and not so warm Sunday.

Eastport to Block Island—Small craft warnings are being displayed from Block Island to Provincetown.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:01 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 7:36 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 8:02 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Monday, 8:41 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.

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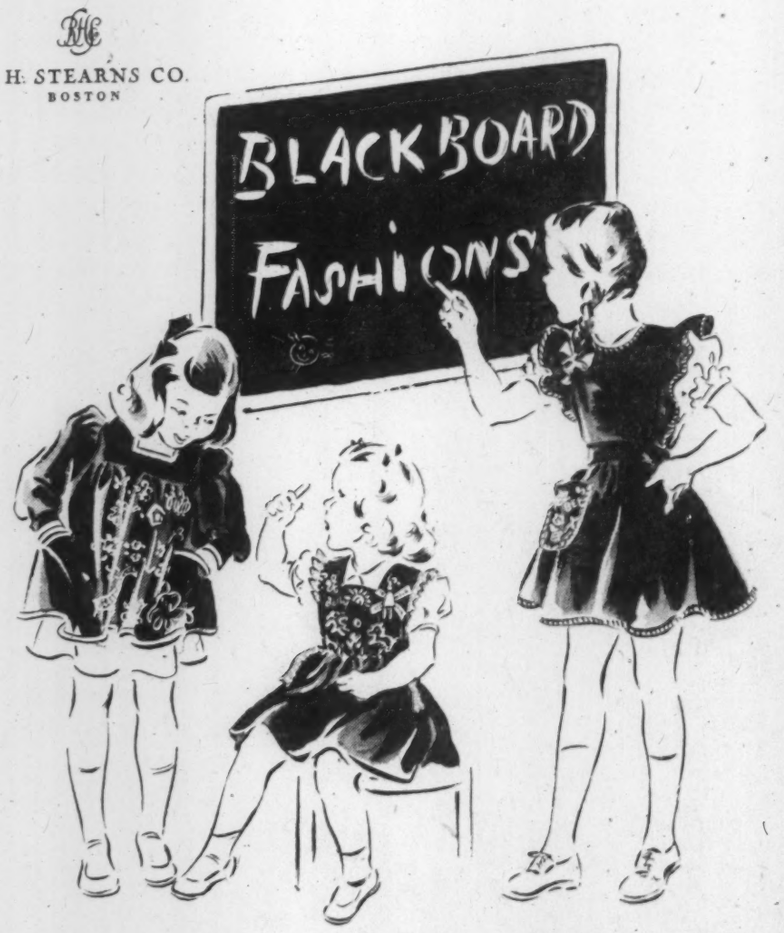

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'Black Market' Gas Target of Smashes

By a Staff Photographer

Oil Industry, Gas Dealers, and OPA in Co-operative Drive

In a combined campaign to stamp out "black market" operations in gasoline, a series of State-wide meetings have been held, climaxing with one in Fall River to which gasoline station operators in the area were invited. Top—Shows the speakers. Left to right, front row: Patrick Hanaver, Regional OPA Mileage Rationing Chief; Judge Cornelius J. Moynihan, Regional Enforcement Chief, Office of Price Administration, and Charles A. Monahan, OPA Chief of Procedures and Field Operations. Back row, left to right: R. H. Tyler, Division Manager, American Oil Company in Maine; Fred Moore, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers Association; Harry Underwood, Chairman of the meeting and Zone Manager of the Shell Oil Company, and Louis A. Myers, New England Divisional Manager, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company. Lower—The gasoline station operators who attended the meeting.

'Black Mart' Gas Dealers Face Own Extinction

Continued from Page 1

to undermine their means of a livelihood.

Doubtless, in the thoughts of many were remarks of one dealer, who left the meeting fully resolved never again to deal in the "black market," but wondering "What am I going to do with those coupons in my desk drawer?" And he knew just what "those" coupons represented.

"Today, gasoline inventories in New England stand at about 80 per cent of the amount necessary to fill legitimate ration-coupon demands of honest motorists," said Harry Underwood, Chairman of the meeting and Zone Manager of the Shell Oil Company. "For this reason," he continued, "no gasoline station operator needs to sell one drop of his product through the 'black market.'"

Mr. Underwood went on to explain that the present shortage—which in some areas has necessitated the closing down of stations—will continue through September, while the 20-inch pipe line is being used for fuel oil.

Outlining in detail some of what he termed the "vile, dirty methods of the black market peddlers of stolen or counterfeit coupons—the scum of the earth, the suckers of the nation's blood," Charles A. Monahan, OPA Chief of Procedures and Field Operations, identified them as the number-pool operators, the horse-race bookies, and bootleggers who are seeking to obtain quickly some "hot dough with which to buy themselves into your business."

"They stoop at nothing in carrying out their means of extortion. A dealer who recently purchased a few coupons to make up a slight shortage in his inventory, firmly resolving 'never again,' found himself a few days later confronted with a 'take-more-or-you'll-be-turned-in' approach. Helpless, he bought more, and more.

Dealer Suspended

"Finally, the OPA found him out—as it will every such dealer sooner or later—and he was suspended from doing business for the duration. Who do you suppose attempted to take over that station? Yes—the very same racketeer who had been selling the phoney coupons!"

The methods by which the OPA's verification division detects bogus coupons, turns up stolen stamps, and uncovers "black market" deals were disclosed by Judge Cornelius J. Moynihan, Regional Enforcement Chief of the OPA.

More than 100,000 counterfeit A-11 coupons were brought into Boston last week by gangsters, and another 50,000 were unloaded in Worcester, he said, as he outlined to station operators the very simple method by which they might detect these spurious stamps. "Just refuse to accept any loose stamps—for that's the only way the fake A-11 coupons are distributed," he said.

Co-operation of all Bay State gasoline station operators in combating the "black market" was urged by Fred Moore, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers Association. "It's pathetic to see men who have been in business for 10 or 15 years come in and admit they've been caught in the clutches of these gangsters," he said.

"When you are approached by these organized racketeers don't be afraid to turn them in. Take their numbers, get their description. We'll back you up, and the OPA will back you up, too," he declared. "You owe it to yourself, for that's the only way in which you can protect your business and stay in it."

Newport to Show Religious Panels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I.—Triptyches, portable steel panels painted with religious subjects and supplied to chaplains in the armed forces by a civilian committee, will be on display in the Cushing Memorial Gallery of the Newport Art Association Monday, Aug. 14, through Wednesday, Aug. 16. Since the demand is greater than the supply of about 250 already sent out to chaplains, many reproductions will be included in the exhibition.

One of the objects of the show is to obtain funds to commission outstanding American artists to paint additional panels, under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee for the Army and Navy, with headquarters at 36 East 36th Street, New York City. Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, President of the Citizens' Committee, will be honored at a tea at the opening of the show.

The local Committee sponsoring the exhibition is:

Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding Officer of the First Service Command; Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District; Vice Admiral William S. Pye, Col. N. L. Pierce, Commander of the Narragansett Bay Defenses; Capt. George W. Sawyer, Chaplain, U. S. A.; Capt. Bart D. Stevens, Chaplain, U. S. N.; the Rev. L. L. Scaife, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Kenneth Clinton, Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Mrs. N. P. Hill, Mrs. Frank T. Griswold, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. William Manice, Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Jr.; Mrs. George Henry Warren and Miss Edith Wetmore.

Maine Asks Ceiling Rise For Few Blueberries Left

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Urgent pleas from Maine blueberry growers that price ceilings be lifted on their remaining crop to save them from what they call the worst agricultural disaster in Maine history were conveyed yesterday to the Office of Price Administration, War Food Administration, and Agriculture Department by Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine.

fine quality
DIAMOND RINGS
E. B. HORN CO.
Jewelers for 105 Years
429 Washington Street, Boston
Near Winter

Legion Parley Turns Down Resolve Against Dry Laws

Attempts of the liquor interests to have a resolution introduced at the convention of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion were turned down. The proposal would have stated that the Department was "unalterably opposed to any prohibition legislation at the present time."

Delegates were guided in their action by a nonpolitical policy which prevented them from even considering protests against the treatment of the Italian Prisoners of War in Special Status, which has been publicly condemned by many leading veterans.

A table near the entrance to the convention hall, attended by an attractive girl, yesterday afternoon, called attention of the Legionnaires to free blanks of a "petition in protest against prohibition legislation." Each petition was numbered, and after stating that the "undersigned, all voting citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hereby protest against the consideration by Congress of any prohibition legislation, at least until the close of the present war, and the completion of demobilization," requested that the petition be listed in the Congressional Record.

Although no identifying mark was printed on these petitions, an accompanying mimeographed flier was signed "Suite 904, 68 Devonshire Street, Boston," which, according to the Boston Directory, is the office of the Massachusetts Brewers' Association. The attendant was unable to tell what organization had hired her to pass out these blank petitions, but gave the name of F. L. Hamblin as the one who employed her. Mr. Hamblin later identified himself as the representative of the American Brewers' Association.

Localizing the appeal of the brewers, the flier stated: "Legionnaires! It can't happen here if you do your part. Here's your chance to block dry legislation in Massachusetts and the nation. Please take these petitions to your own post and have your buddies sign them, and mail them to Suite 904, 68 Devonshire Street, Boston. We will send them to your Congressmen."

Parade Ends Busy Meeting Of State Legion

Climaxing a convention filled with proposals, and which saw the adoption of a resolution denying American citizenship and admissions to the United States of persons of any nation to bear arms against this country, members of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion swung into a big parade this afternoon, led by their newly elected State Commander. More than 10,000 participated in the review.

Bands from 10 Greater Boston posts; 5,000 Legionnaires, and units of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Marines, Wacs, Waves, Spars, Cadet Nurses, and State Guardsmen joined in the great march which was headed by a grand massing of colors.

Yesterday's proposals totaled 67—the largest number ever to be brought to the floor of a State Legion meeting. Besides the one which would bar foes from citizenship, other proposals adopted by the Resolutions Committee will call for the exposé of "certain isolationists and pro-Fascist mothers' groups," and more adequate hospital care and rehabilitation for returning veterans.

Spirited opposition to the proposal barring citizenship and admission for any person of a country which has brought arms against the United States was voiced today by hundreds of delegates and their alternates.

Brig Gen. William J. Blake, Regional Manager of the Veterans' Administration, addressed the Convention yesterday, and said that "current plans included mental hospitals for returning veterans in Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, and the enlarging of veterans' hospitals in Rutland, Bedford, Northampton, Framingham, and Waltham."

Nominations for Legion officers were concluded yesterday, and the general elections took place this morning.

Today's parade was over the traditional route, starting at Commonwealth Avenue and Hereford Street, proceeding along Commonwealth Avenue to Arlington, Boylston, and Tremont Streets, through Temple Place to Washington and Schools Streets, and returning to Commonwealth Avenue by way of Beacon and Arlington Streets.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through C5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Stamp D5 becomes valid tomorrow.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Recreation For Service People

Saturday, Aug. 12

Free tickets for sports, theaters, and other events at Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB. 7968.

Ballroom dancing, Hotel Bradford, 8 p. m.; couples only. Orchestra.

Tea dances, open house, hostesses, Buddies Club, 2:30 p. m.; Esplanade Club, Exter and Fairfield Streets, 4 p. m.; 26 Temple Place, 80 Boylston Street. Social 7:30 p. m.

Dances with orchestras, hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; Buddies Club, 149 Stanford Street; 140 Clarendon Street; 23 Batterymarch Street; Affiliated Jewish Youth, 228 Clarendon Street; 26 Temple Place; 5 Ruggles Street; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue.

Officers' dances, orchestra, 8 p. m. Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street; Cooley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street. Nonmembers 50 cents. "Siesta," 32 City Square, Charlestown. Port O' Fun, 5-8 p. m. Hostesses.

Co-ed party, 316 Huntington Avenue. Swimdance.

U. S. O. open-air dance, Esplanade Club roof, Exeter and Fairfield Streets, 8 p. m. Bartholomew.

American-Scandinavian dances, Dorchester Plaza, Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, 8 p. m.

Baseball (tomorrow), Fenway Park, Red Sox vs. White Sox double-header, 1:30 p. m.

Sunday, Aug. 13

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street, Lib. 7968 (Open daily, noon to 8 p. m., Sunday, noon to 2:15 p. m.)

Services in Boston Churches: Information at all clubs.

Vesper Services: Salvation Army Club, 180 Federal Street, 6 p. m.; Buffet Supper 7 p. m. Free. Ruggles Street Club, 6-7:30 p. m.

Open House: Y. M. C. Union, 3-6 p. m. Symphonic Record Hour. Buddies Club, Tea Dance, 2:30 p. m. J. W. B. Club, Tea Dance 4 p. m. Esplanade Club, "on the River" between Exeter and Fairfield Streets, Tea Dance, 4 p. m. Seamen's Club, Y. W. C. A.

Outing: Leave Charles "Y" 1 p. m. for Canton. Temple Place Club, meeting at Club for Nahant Beach, 2 p. m. Y. W. C. A. Leave "Y" 12 noon for "Raceland," Framingham. Return 6:30 p. m. Buffet Lunch. Golf.

Dances with orchestras; hostesses: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club, Barker's Buddies Club, North Station Club, International Institute, Falconer's, Y. W. H. A., 198 Seaver Street, Roxbury. Esplanade Club, "on the River" between Exeter and Fairfield Streets.

Sketching: North Station Club, by Glenna, 6 p. m. Ruggles Street Club, 3 p. m.

Officers' Open House: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 1-11 p. m. Copley Square Officers' Club, 2-11 p. m. Women Officers' Lounge, Hotel Statler, 4th Floor.

Picnic: Y. M. C. A., leave "Y" for Lynn Beach, 2 p. m. "Y" swim, 5 p. m. Dance, entertainment.

Gallery Talks: Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, "Decorative Arts," by Miss Dorothy Adlow, 3 p. m., "Medieval Art" by Mr. Bush at 4 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Miss Dorothy Adlow will speak at 3 p. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts on "Decorative Arts"; and at 4 p. m. Mr. Bush will speak on "Mediaeval Art." Both are free to the public.

Tuesday

"Old Embroideries" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Mrs. Mary Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

Wednesday

A free lecture on "American Furniture" by Mrs. Mary Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Amos H. C. Brown will deliver a talk on "Museum Treasures."

Thursday

Miss Eleanor Randall will speak on "English Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Maine Forest Fire Spreads

RANGELEY, Maine, Aug. 12 (AP)—A forest fire destroyed a huge lumber camp, blackened 2,000 acres of timberland and continued to spread last night near big Kennebago Lake in northwestern Maine, 30 miles north of here.

Filene's
FINE SELECTED COMBED YARN
Percale sheets

Fine percale sheets on your beds mean what decorators' fabrics do to your furniture—superior quality! Uniformly woven of selected combed yarns, they're smooth, soft and lovely—pay a nice compliment to your linen closet. Notice the 4" top hems, 1" bottom hems. Watch your laundry bills go down with light-weight percale sheets.

Twin size	72 x 108	**82.95**
Extra full size	90 x 108	**83.25**
Pillow cases	45 x 38½	**85c**

Torn sizes before hemming.

Filene's Homemakers' Shops, third floor Franklin and Hawley Building, Boston

Also in Belmont, Wellesley and Portland Shops. Mail, phone orders filled, while quantities last.

Prices and Your Purse: Next Sugar in September?

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 12

If the Office of Price Administration sticks to its present sugar schedule—and it is expected to—your next coupon for five pounds will be good beginning Sept. 1. The nation is on a sugar-stamp-every-2½-months-basis.

Small Potatoes

The War Food Administration urges housewives in the Eastern half of the country to use more small potatoes during August.

Dwarfed by the heat, the small potatoes cannot be stored but housewives will find them just as edible and a little cheaper than big ones that can be sent to the Army.

Apple Ceiling

Apples will cost about the same this year as they did last. The ceiling has been fixed by OPA at a national average price of about 10½ cents a pound over the season.

'Utility Beef'

OPA is trying to sell housewives on "utility beef" down to zero tomorrow. "Utility beef" comes from cattle taken off the range because they will not fatten up as easily as others. At present "utility beef" accounts for about 35 per cent of the beef supply.

"When properly prepared," says OPA, "utility beef is as nourishing and as appetizing on the table as cuts from higher-priced grades. In appearance it is red. Fatty tissue is not so much in evidence as in better grades of beef. Because it is not fat, it requires long, slow, moist cooking to make it tender but has a rich flavor when thoroughly cooked."

Red Point Change

Validation of Red Stamp D5 tomorrow represents a change in policy on red points. Henceforth red stamps will be issued on a ration period basis rather than every four weeks.

Roof Leak?

If you need lumber to repair your house, it has to be for justified emergency repair purposes, such as leaks in the roof, or weakening of the framework. Mere deterioration because of wear or tear is not enough, if the parts to be replaced will function for at least another three months.

Lumber for nonemergency repairs can sometimes be obtained from lumber dealers who get small quantities to take care of essential requirements of small consumers.

Fuel Warning

Civilians who delay in placing their orders for fuel oil may find that deliveries cannot be made because equipment is tied up in handling military jobs, Defense Transportation Director J. Monroe Johnson warns.

Householders' reluctance to accept bituminous coal and coke as substitutes for hard coal is slowing coal deliveries in some cities. Dealers are advising consumers to take an alternative fuel now, rather than run the risk of getting no fuel when winter sets in.

Paper Is Critical

WPB scouts the impression that the paper situation is getting less critical. "There is conclusive evidence," it says, "that we are faced with our most difficult problem during the remainder of this year in meeting requirements for packages and other paper products." So continue to salvage.

Discarded Woolens

If you have discarded woolens to remake into smart outfits for yourself and children, write to the Department of Agriculture for its new bulletin, "Make-overs from Coats and Suits." Miscellaneous publication No. 545.

Cartoon in the News

Summers, Buffalo Evening News

Dream Daze

Vets Seeking Farm Careers To Be Protected by States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 — Many a G. I. Joe—island-hopping in the South Pacific or pushing toward victory in Italy and France—and many a war worker too—is thinking of settling down on a farm when the war is won. Some have farmed before. Some haven't. But they all think farming promises future security and independent living.

In order to guard them from unscrupulous speculators or from becoming victims of their own untempered zeal without knowledge of all farming takes, several states are setting up local county committees to advise them about farming.

Just as important, these states are determined that no more persons shall become farmers than agriculture needs and can support. They don't want a repetition of the boom and collapse that followed World War I. They want to keep the nation's agricultural apple cart, in other words, from being upset.

County advisory groups are made up chiefly of farm people familiar with local agricultural conditions. Included, too, are businessmen who can give counsel about financing—the amount of capital required, safe margin of indebtedness, where credit can be obtained, what makes a satisfactory leasing arrangement, and sound operating practices.

Steps are being taken, also, to appraise farm opportunities in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Michigan, and New York. Other states are expected to follow their lead, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A million or more young men and women in the armed services and in war industries will be looking for work in agriculture during the next few years, it is said. There will be room for most of them. When the war is won many older farmers will want to retire. Many have been sticking to the plow only because the younger men have gone to battle fronts or into war plants making guns or ships. They will be only too glad to let the younger men step into their shoes.

Then there's chemurgy. Industry is finding more and more ways to use products grown on the farm. Predictions are made that future farmers will even do partial processing right in their fields—take the initial steps there in making farm products ready for industry.

Pitfalls Ahead

"Vertical farming," D. Howard Doan, professional farm manager of St. Louis, Mo., calls it. He says there will be new machines so farmers can extract oil and protein from such seed as cotton, soybean, castor, sunflower, flax, peanut, tung; so they can compress corn stalks and wood waste; distill alcohol from grain and starch crops; and so on.

But, granted retirements and new uses for agricultural products may require the addition of many more farmers when peace comes, there still are pitfalls that veterans and war workers with eyes turned landward need to be warned against. Local county committees are girding for this.

And none too soon. Already, it is said, some returning veterans have bought, sight unseen, cut-over land in Northern Michigan—sold them for farms, but good for nothing except to grow trees.

Montana has completed a series of land-value training schools to bring its extension agents up to date, so they will be better able to furnish advice to returning veterans. And Montana expects its county advisory committees to be ready to function by Sept. 1.

Washington plans to hold training meetings for small groups of county agents in September. They will take field trips to study land types within the State.

Committees in Action

South Dakota is setting up its committees now—usually with the county extension agent as chairman, and membership made up of key farmers and businessmen in each county.

North Dakota reports committees under way in 34 of its 53 counties. All counties will have them as soon after harvest as it is possible to hold meetings. In addition, North Dakota has township committees, usually made up of three farmers.

'Irregularity' Is Charged In 'Wilson' Ban

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—A complaint that the Army followed an "irregular course" in banning the showing of the movie "Wilson" to overseas troops was raised today in the midst of efforts to modify anti-political propaganda restrictions of the Soldier Voting Law.

Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, said he had asked War Secretary Henry L. Stimson to investigate reports that members of an Army Review Board turned thumbs down on the picture before it was submitted to them by Twentieth Century-Fox.

"I understand some of the members saw the picture at the Roxy Theater in New York and then went out and told the newspapers it could not be shown to the troops," Senator Chandler told reporters.

"It was a gratuitous insult to the producers. The established procedure is for the Review Board to make its decisions after pictures are submitted to them."

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, who worked out with Senator Theodore Francis Green (D) of Rhode Island, amendments to permit freer circulation of news, pictures, and speeches among the troops, told a reporter he did not know what procedure the Army had employed but asserted "the film evidently is strong pro-Roosevelt propaganda."

The picture deals with the life of the World War I President and his fight for the League of Nations.

The Green-Taft amendments are designed to give Army and Navy authorities wider discretion in the selection of material for the troops. Senator Taft said they would permit showing of the Wilson film.

Some Housing Needs Still Held Critical

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Some war housing needs continue to be critical, particularly on the Pacific coast, the Administrator of the National Housing Agency, John B. Blandford, Jr., announced today.

Almost all publicly financed war housing being built now is of temporary construction to be torn down after the war, Mr. Blandford reported.

In June, 24,266 housing units were completed as compared with 53,023 in the same month of 1943, NHA said. Since 1940 a total of 1,750,000 housing units for 5,600,000 war workers and their families have been built, Mr. Blandford said.

Dewey at Farm Plans September Speeches

PAWLING, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey studied in the quiet of his Quaker Hill farm today the next moves in his presidential campaign which may include several speaking engagements next month.

Many requests for the Republican nominee's appearance have been received from party officials throughout the country; and these presumably were discussed by Governor Dewey and National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., in their extended Albany conference.

Mr. Brownell left hurriedly for New York yesterday without holding a press conference.

WLB Sets Record Penalty In Ohio's Firm's Wage Case

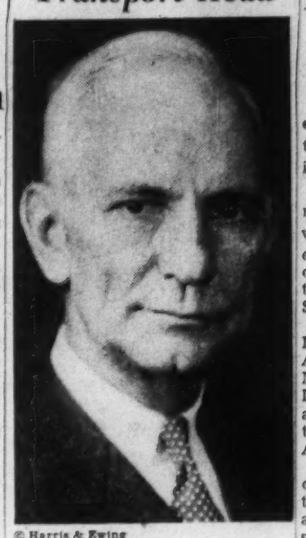
CLEVELAND, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Regional War Labor Board Aug. 11 issued a finding for $125,000 against Lear Avia, Inc., of Pique, Ohio, largest penalty ever levied by the WLB, for institution of wage scales, vacation plans, and promotion systems not authorized under the wage stabilization code.

O. W. L. Coffin, WLB enforcement chairman, said the amount "must be disregarded by the company and the Treasury Department in computing labor costs under cost-plus contracts and for income-tax and other purposes."

Alabama Electors Chosen

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 12 (AP)—A slate of 11 Presidential electors was chosen here last night by some 30 persons meeting in the interest of the anti-Roosevelt American Democratic Party, which named a permanent chairman, secretary, and chose a candidate for United States Representative from the Ninth (Birmingham) Congressional District.

Transport Head



© Harris & Ewing

Brig. Gen. Charles D. Young

Deputy Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, has been named chairman of a transportation equipment committee to survey needs in liberated areas during the relief period, it was announced by the Combined Production and Resources Board in Washington. Other members of the Committee are Gen. Sir Walter Venning, Director General of the British Ministry of Supply Mission in the Americas, and R. A. C. Henry, Canadian representative.

Dislocated Persons To Get New Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Establishment of the Central Location Index, Inc., to serve as a channel through which seven nationally known organizations will seek to locate persons displaced by war and whose whereabouts are unknown was announced here by Moses A. Leavitt, President of the new agency.

The agency, with headquarters at 165 West Forty-sixth Street, will not deal directly with individual applicants, but will cooperate with member units. Persons applying for location service will do so through an affiliated agency, which, in turn, will register the names with the Central Location Index for clearance. Then the overseas facilities of the member agencies, the International Red Cross, and public and semi-public groups will be enlisted in the location of the displaced people.

Personal messages will continue to be handled by the American Red Cross.

The seven organizations co-operating to establish this service are The American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., American Friends Service Committee, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, the International Migration Service, the National Council of Jewish Women and the National Refugee Service, Inc.

Food Tied Up

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 12—Many Nebraska communities were reported Aug. 11 to be using reserve stocks of groceries and meats as the six-day old Midwest truck strike tied up deliveries, and in Omaha an estimated 100 soldiers were picking up war supplies from idle truck terminals for shipment by rail.

Roosevelt Orders Seizure Of Midwest Trucking Firms

By the Associated Press

The path back to work apparently was cleared today for more than half of some 60,000 workers idle because of labor disputes.

Twenty-five thousand over-the-road truck drivers in eight Midwest states were under both Government and American Federation of Labor-union instructions to return to work at once with Uncle Sam as their new boss.

Seven thousand Congress of Industrial Organizations - United Auto Workers strikers at General Motors' Chevrolet Gear and Axle Division, Detroit, were advised by a mass meeting of their own union to go back to the job Monday, Aug. 14.

President Roosevelt last night ordered seizure of 103 Midwest trucking companies in eight states and the Office of Defense Transportation took over at 12:01 a. m. today. Minneapolis became headquarters for Ellis T. Longenecker, ODT highway transportation director, who will run the lines for Uncle Sam.

He will keep control until a dispute between the A. F. of L.-International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Midwest Operators Association is settled. The drivers walked out a week ago after the employers refused to pay a seven-cents-an-hour wage increase ordered by the War Labor Board. Under Government operation the men will be paid the increase, retroactive to last November.

President Roosevelt said the Army is behind the ODT in its task.

ODT officials indicated it might not be feasible to get the trucks rolling until Monday. But Thomas E. Flynn, acting president of the Teamsters Union, said it was in full accord with the seizure and "our men are instructed to return to work at once."

Mr. Longenecker will be Federal manager of the truck companies which handle 5,000,000 tons of freight annually in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, and parts of Wisconsin and Oklahoma.

Sam Winsky, secretary of the A. F. of L. Teamsters Union in Omaha, Neb., said the 800 striking intercity drivers and dock workers there were prepared to resume work but M. M. Krupinsky, Nebraska chairman of the Midwest Operators Association, said drivers reporting for work were told operations would not be resumed until the Government formally takes over.

In Detroit Walter Reuther, Vice-President of the C. I. O.-U. A. W., said 2,300 of the Chevrolet strikers voted "90 per cent" for return to work in compliance with a WLB order.

A similar mass meeting was planned in Detroit today in efforts to end a stoppage of 3,300 at the Briggs Manufacturing Company.

Besides about 35,000 affected in these three major disputes, there were some 25,000 idle in 29 other controversies, including 4,000 in the continuing Montreal, Que., tramways stoppage.

James C. Petrillo, President of the A. F. of L. American Federation of Musicians, refused flatly to end a strike of 16 musicians at radio station KSTP in Minneapolis.

Transit Rule Eased

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Army removed all guards from the city's trolleys, busses, subways, and elevated trains Aug. 11 and announced these vehicles will operate without guards in the future, except "from 8 p. m. until morning" when guards will be assigned to each.

The latest action marked the first step toward the eventual restoration of the lines to normal operation by the Philadelphia Transportation Company following the six-day transit tie-up.

A Federal grand jury prepared to hear additional information from a number of important witnesses.

Twelve depot superintendents were subpoenaed yesterday, the first witnesses to be subpoenaed.

Right 'to Hire and Fire' Upheld In Australian Labor Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 12—Dismissal of a girl assistant in a butcher's shop in the mining town of Portland, New South Wales, set off a general strike closing 13 mines and bringing the industry of the community to a practical standstill.

But it also brought forth a ruling by the Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioner upholding the right of an employer to "hire and fire."

A young woman employee was dismissed by Peter Dargin, owner of the only butcher shop in Portland, on the ground that she was unsatisfactory.

Twelve other employees of Mr. Dargin walked out in sympathy with the discharged girl, thus cutting off the town's meat supply. This precipitated the strike of coal miners, some out of sympathy for the girl and others on the grounds of "no meat—no coal."

Then butchers' employees in a nearby industrial town walked out in sympathy with Mr. Dargin's men. By this time, more than 4,000 workers, less than 30 of whom were associated with the meat industry employees union, were on strike.

Mr. Dargin refused to back down on his claim that he was entitled to conduct his business to suit his own needs.

At this stage, the Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioner was brought into the dispute in an effort to prevent continuance of coal loss at a time when every ton is essential.

After a conference with the parties concerned, the Commissioner upheld Mr. Dargin's right to discharge employees as the needs of business dictated.

Penalties for Abuses

The Commissioner explained that this has always been held to be the right of an employer when properly exercised, and in cases in which it is improperly used, the law calls for penalties.

"But in this case, I find no evidence that the dismissal of the girl was wrongful, nor is there evidence to establish that she was victimized," he said.

The strike committee, however, immediately reaffirmed its decision to continue the strike. Prime Minister John Curtin thereupon issued an order to all butchers' employees, except the dismissed girl, to resume their jobs, and to all miners to return to the mines.

Workers' plans to set up a rival meat store in opposition to Mr. Dargin failed when the Government refused to authorize meat supplies for such a purpose, and the strikers finally returned to their jobs on Aug. 9.

Bus Permit Refused

Last echo of this freak industrial storm came when miners attempted to boycott their usual bus to the mines because the bus driver's wife bought meat at the Dargin butchery during the strike.

Again the Government stepped in, refusing to grant authority for a new bus to run in opposition to the old.

Such a strike would be regrettable enough under any conditions, observers felt, but coming as it did after Prime Minister Curtin's mid-July conference with coal miners and workers at which they pledged themselves to the goal of 1,200,000 tons of coal monthly, it seemed almost unbelievable.

Unfortunately, it is one thing for miners and owners' representatives to affirm the principle of increased production, and another to persuade people to put aside personal disputes for the common good.

Australians to Vote Aug. 19

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 12 (AP) — Australia's 4,500,000 voters, including civilians and service personnel, will ballot Aug. 19 on proposals which would concentrate in the national Parliament many powers now held by the six Commonwealth states.

The proposals comprise 14 points covering projected participation by the National Government in postwar reconstruction, including control over employment, profiteering and prices, and other related subjects.

Protective provisions are also provided for freedom of religion and speech.

The election is the outgrowth of a meeting of the national constitutional convention in 1942, at which it was agreed unanimously to concentrate the powers in the National Government.

Nonlabor parties subsequently decided to oppose the measures on the grounds they would perpetuate the wartime bureaucracy.

The powers asked would continue for five years after the war, when another referendum would be held to consider incorporation of the powers permanently in the Constitution, making such changes as experience would indicate necessary.

Service men and women in camps and at combat stations will be included among those voting.

Europe River Rights Mapped

LONDON, Aug. 12 (Reuter)—The European states must surrender their claims to sovereignty in vital matters affecting transport by inland waterways, if the difficulties that followed World War I are to be avoided, according to a survey of this problem published by the British Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Sectional disputes over the management of Europe's two great commercial rivers, the Rhine and the Danube, during the last postwar era are detailed in the survey, the principal author of which is Sir Osborne Mance, director of canals in the British Ministry of War Transport.

Sir Osborne concludes: "It is no use to expect that juggling with the membership of river commissions will meet the situation after the war; a totally different approach is required."

"If riparian states are to remain independent and sovereign," adds Sir Osborne, "then past experience shows that little progress will be made unless sufficient sovereign powers in certain vital matters, including inland water transport, are definitely entrusted to some international organization, equipped with the necessary means of implementing its decisions."

Sir Osborne urges the special importance of the role to be played by "those powers which are independent and disinterested in particular cases" and recalls past fears of political domination by "great powers whose policy has not always been above suspicion."

"Hitherto," he says, "lack of immediate interest has been advanced by some of these powers as a valid excuse for holding aloof from international co-operation, in future it should rather be a reason for participation than absention."

England Seeks Safer Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 12—Lord Brabazon, formerly Minister of Transport, in a House of Lords Debate, said the public was growing callous to a fatality-roll of 6,000 a year from motor accidents, and asked for a strict investigation into the whole question of motor traffic.

Viscount Maugham predicted that after the war the manufacturers would produce cars which could easily be driven at 120 miles an hour and that there would be plenty of young men willing to drive them. Speaking as a lawyer he had to admit that the law on this subject was defective and should be amended. It was quite wrong, he said, that when a pedestrian was killed the motorist might be the only person who could give evidence as to the cause of the accident.

Lord Leathers, Minister of Transport, said that police patrols would be put on the roads again when the manpower situation allowed of this and the system of driving tests would be overhauled. Experts would be called in to study such factors as road design, road surfaces, traffic signs, lighting, vehicle designs and control.

Newsboy Writes 'Direct' About Tire for Wagon

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 12 (AP)—Twelve-year-old Pat Terry needs a tire for his wagon, used for carrying his paper route, and if he can find one he can buy it because of a letter he wrote to President Roosevelt.

"I have a wagon in perfect condition except for one tire," he wrote the President. "Will you please send me a slip or something so I can go to the Ration Board and get a tire for my wagon."

From the President the letter went to the OPA headquarters, finally back to Harold Slawik, District OPA Director at St. Paul.

Mr. Slawik informed Pat, "You can have the tire if there's one available for purchase."

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "Too Many Husbands," by W. Somerset Maugham. Starring Nancy Carroll. 8:30.

Music

Sunday

New England Mutual Hall—Concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Bernard Zighera, conductor. Mary Davenport, contralto. Rita La Plante, Leo Litwin, pianists. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"This Is the Army," Joan Leslie. 3, 6, 9. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Bonita Granville, W. C. Fields. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Robert Ryan, Ruth Hussey. 10:40, 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Twilight On the Prairie," Eddie Quillan, Vivian Austin. 9:35, 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart. 2:40, 6, 9:15. "You Can't Ration Love," Johnnie Johnston. 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. "March of Time—Americans All," 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

Modern—"Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:05. "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20.

Orpheum—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 10:25, 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10.

Paramount—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Bonita Granville, W. C. Fields. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Johnny Doesn't Live Here Any More," Simone Simon, James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:50, 10:20. Stage Show: 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:45, 9:15.

Scollay—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Lorraine Day. 9:45 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

State—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

South Station Theater—"Zero Hour," "Why Daddy?" "Popular Science," "Mexican Police on Parade," "Trail Breakers," "Dancing Romeo," "Memo for Joe," "Community Singing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

On the Esplanade

Tonight

Entrance of the Guests, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Suite from Ballet, "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
"Wine, Woman and Song" Waltzes ..... Strauss
Third Movement, Symphony No. 6, in B minor ("Pathetic") ..... Tchaikovsky
Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Prelude to "Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Sunday Night

March Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture to "Rosamunde" ..... Schubert
Two Movements from Symphony No. 7 in C major ..... Schubert
II. Andante
IV. Allegro
Dance of the Hours from "Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Schergo from "Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
"Espana" Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
"Road to Victory" ..... Beckett

Wheeler Beckett, Conducting

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. Cont. 1:45-11.

Allston: "The Rains Came," Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy. "Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Annie Gwynne, David Bruce.

Regent: "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45 Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "A Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake. 1:30, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young. Continuous.

Coolidge Corner: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, J. Crain. "Pardon My Rhythm," Bing Crosby and orchestra.

Cleveland Circle: "In Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Gordon Oliver. Cont. 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Brian Fitzgerald. Selected short subjects 2, 8.

University: "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 2:15, 6:35, 10. "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 2, 5:33, 9:06. "Police the Leader," East Side Kids. 4:01, 7:34.

Park: "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. Cont. from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Dennis Morgan, Ann Sheridan. 2:30, 8:15. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 4:20, 10:05.

LYNN—Drive-In Theater: "Young in Heart," Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou.

MALDEN—Granada: "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 2:06, 5:14, 8:23. "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 3:15, 6:24, 9:33.

Mystic: "The Contender," Arline Judge. 1:52, 5:01, 7:50. "Waterfront," J. C. Naish. 3:49, 6:38, 9:47.

Strand: "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Gordon Oliver. 1:52, 4:52, 7:52.

Maplewood: "Riders of the Deadline," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 1:52, 4:59, 8:06. "Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson. 3:17, 6:24, 9:31.

Orpheum: "Rose of Texas," Roy Rogers. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix. 2:20, 5:25, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. Continous 1:30-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster.

Fellsway: "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Grace McDonald. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester, Gordon Oliver. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Jam Session," Ann Miller, Jess Barker. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young.

NATICK—Colonial: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert T. Ryan. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Gaslight," Chas. Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Strand: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. "A Night of Adventure," Tom Conway, Audrey Long. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe. "The Monster Maker," J. C. Naish, R. Mecrgan.

Strand: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Leather Burners," William Boyd, Andy Clyde.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Tornado," Chester Morris.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes, Edmund Lowe. 2:07, 7:52. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 3:41, 9:26.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

Coolidge: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Hat Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, Joseph Cotten. "March of Time—Underground Report."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, Joseph Cotten. "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller.

Telepix—"Captured Axis War Films," "Benchy," "Screen Snapshots," "World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McAllister. 2:35, 5:55, 9:25. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:05, 4:25, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Commander Tully Gets Purple Heart

Lieut. Commander S. Kennedy Tully, who formerly covered Federal, State, and local court stories for The Christian Science Monitor, has been awarded the Purple Heart, it was learned today.

Tully, although wounded by shrapnel, assumed command of his destroyer after both his captain and navigator had been killed in action and directed the ship throughout the balance of the engagement. Commander Tully, who was graduated from Yale as an ensign in the Naval Reserve in 1930, went into active service four years ago and has seen duty in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. His wife, the former Agatha Shinnick of Winchester, is staying in Warner, N. H., with their infant son whom he has never seen.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR and WMTW

2:00 p. m. to 4 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
4:30 p. m. to 11:15 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Cape Elizabeth Folks Eat String-Bean Gift

By the Associated Press

Cape Elizabeth, Maine

There'll be string beans for supper tonight.

H. E. Mitchell invited the public to "come and pick as long as they last" about 100 bushels of beans which he couldn't harvest.

Rather than permit the beans to spoil, he notified the South Portland canning center he would permit persons without Victory Gardens to pick them.

N.H. Appointee Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Col. William A. Eddy of New Hampshire, of the Marine Corps, as special envoy and minister plenipotentiary to Saudi Arabia.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, August 13

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

New Bedford Whaling Trip Didn't Get Far

Of all the countless whaling voyages made from the port of New Bedford, the last one failed to yield an ounce of whale oil. In fact, the craft, which sailed from New Bedford 20 years ago this month—on Aug. 25, 1924—never got to the whaling grounds.

This and other interesting and historic events in the shipping world are recorded in a revised edition of "Storms and Shipwrecks of New England," by Edward Rowe Snow. The new edition, recently issued contains an "addendum" the result of more than 700 letters he received from persons who read the first edition and offered additional information on other wrecks and storms. Attached to the inside of the back cover of the new edition is a fragment of wood taken from doors salvaged from the old steamer Portland, which disappeared in November, 1898, after sailing from Boston for Portland.

Also attached to the inside of the back cover is a holder for three unusual maps — Capt. Cyprian Southack's map, said to be the earliest accurate survey of the New England Coast; a shipwreck chart of Boston harbor, and Massachusetts Bay in color.

Commenting on the last whaling vessel to leave New Bedford, Mr. Snow, a Winthrop teacher, historian, and author, said that the vessel was the bark Wanderer. After leaving port a storm hit the coast and the Wanderer was wrecked at Cuttyhunk Island. All hands were rescued.

Log of the Port of Boston

Four-Bladed Propellers

Four-bladed propellers for fishing schooners constitute something new in the Canadian fishing port of Lunenburgh, N. S., where the first fishing schooner to be so equipped has just been launched, according to information reaching Boston Fish Pier. Lunenburg is the home of the famed racing schooner Bluenose, which participated in the International Fishermen's Races, with a Gloucester vessel.

Dummy Funnels Useful

A ship's smoke stack is not always what it seams to be, according to the American Merchant Marine Institute. It may house a crew's lounging room, dog kennel, or be empty in case the vessel is a motor ship. Dummy funnels are frequently used to add to a ship's appearance. On steam vessels, smoke stacks are really much larger than the actual smoke flue, which is usually only one third the diameter of the outer funnel.

Tanker's Novel Invention

An American tanker, built at Chester, Pa., in 1940, has served under three flags, participated in the relief of Malta, and is now in the Yugoslav Navy, according to the American Merchant Marine Institute. The vessel, named the Ohio, is 488 feet long, and in 1942 was transferred to the British Merchant Marine and was equipped with a wartime invention that saved countless tankers. This was a system of compressed air pumps that can be used to force air into damaged sections at pressure sufficient to keep out the sea. They saved the vessel which was shelled by air and sea en route to Malta.

Figures on Foreign Trade

For the first time in nearly three years, Government figures are now available on foreign trade between the United States and each of the Latin American republics, under revised security regulations. Details of the first such trade have just been received at the Boston Custom House, and cover the calendar year 1943. All figures of this type to be available for the present, are on 12-month delay basis.

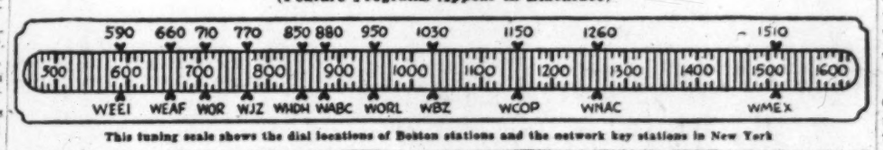
High Peaks of War Trade

The figures show the huge peaks of trade resulting from the war. The United States exports to other American republics rose to the high level of $819,000,000 during 1943 despite the shortage of materials and shipping which existed during that year. Total imports from the other American republics reached a new wartime peak of $1,310,000,000.

More than 75 per cent of the imports from the American republics in 1943 came from Cuba, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, and Chile, while nearly 60 per cent of the exports were to Mexico, Brazil, and Cuba. Mexico took the most of the total imports, with $186,282,000 worth. Cuba supplied the most imports of any of the Latin American republics—$283,554,000. Argentina's share of the exports of this country were $31,818,000 worth, while imports from Argentina totaled in value $149,541,000, the figures show. **Leon Stone**

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
12:00	Theater of Today;	America Marches; News	News, Marvin Behrens	Francis Cronin; console	Musical program
12:15	drama; guest star	Jean Evans, songs	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Farm and Home Makers	Everything for the Girls	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; V. Weidler	Farm and Home Makers	Variety show; guests	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	John Metcalf's Hymnal	"Here's to Youth"; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion; dr.; News	Something for the Girls	"Faith of Our Fathers"	Dance orchestra	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	Hollywood Hi-Lites	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	'Luncheon With Salvy'	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Parade of Bands; news
2:00	'Of Men & Books';	Old Ballads	Army Air Forces Band	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Dance Lineup
2:15	Natural science	American Red Cross	Army Air Forces Band	White Sox baseball	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean	Newscast	Weekend Function	White Sox baseball	Music; News; Sports
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	News; "21 Stars"; Army	Tennis Championships;	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports program
3:15	speaker; music	show; music; dr.; gsts	Bill Stern; commen'tor	White Sox baseball	News service
3:30	Visiting Hour; Joan	"ABC's of OPA"	Tennis Championships;	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Brooks; Pvt Damon	Civil Service Program	Bill Stern, commen'tor	White Sox baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Melody in the Sky	Saturday Review, with	Adventures in Research	Bob Strong's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orch.
4:15	Melody; News	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Barbara and the Boys	The Air Lane Trio	Bob Crosby's Orch.
4:30	Sports comments	Saturday Review, with	Sports comments	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch
4:45	London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Erskine Hawkins' Orch
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Headline News; Joseph	"Your America"; Lee	Navy Bulletin Board;	Dick Jurgen's Orch
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	Stopak's Orch.; Harriet	Kopp, cond.; guests	Glen Gray's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orch
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	O'Neill, soprano, guest	"Story to Order"	Lee Castle's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Lee Castle's Orchestra	News service
6:00	Page One News;	Dinner concert	News; Steve Burke	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	People's Platform;	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	"Tolerance"	Jerry Sears Presents	Sports Roundup	Something for the Girls	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Musical program	"Something for Girls"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'It's Maritime';	Baseball scores; Music	"They Call Me Joe"; dr.	"American Eagle in	Milisa Korjus, songs
7:15	'It's Maritime';	Leland Stowe, comment	"Filipino Guerrillas"	Britain"; interviews	News service
7:30	"Industrial Rela-	Rose Bampton; Igor	"Ellery Queen"; drama	'Confidentially Yours'	Musical Comedy songs
7:45	tions Bo'ndtable"	Gorin; J. Blackton, an.	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
8:15	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
8:30	'Inner Sanctum';	Esplanade Concert; Ar-	Author's Playhouse"; dr.	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	thur Fiedler, cond.	Author's Playhouse"; dr.	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade'	Music by Thomas;	National Barn Dance;	Herbertiana Festival";	Classical Album; music
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Delibes; Tchaikovsky,	variety; Joe Kelly, mc	music-drama; Virginia	Classical Album; music
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"	Haskins; Attilio Bag-	Classical Album; music
9:45	'Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch.	giore; B. Foote; orch.	Classical Album; music
10:00	Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	Musical Autographs	Wood, mc; M. Dietrich	Shady Valley Barn	Freddie Slack's Orch.
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Forces	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Dance; Var. musical;	Will Bradley's Orch.
10:45	Sen. Harley Kilgore	Present; drama; talks	billy show; W Parr	George Wood, m. c.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News, E. N. Eddy news	News service	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
11:15	'Unrationed Jam'	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	George Sterney's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orch
11:30	Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program	'I Sustain the Wings'; dr	Bob Strong's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Dean Hudson's Or.	Concert in Miniature	'I Sustain the Wings'; dr	George Lopez's Orch.	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
8:00	News; 'Melodies'	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Religious program	Newscast	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hr.; speak-	Radio Carollers	'Wake Up Smiling'
8:45	Circle; Lullabies	The Breakfast Table'	er; quartet; soloist	News Service	News; Farm & Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Houndup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	L. Power Biggs, or-	Judea Hour	Church School of Air	Religious program	Sunday Morning Serv-
9:30	gan recital	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Religious program	ices
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Religious program	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	'Bible Highlights'	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	'Bible Highlights'	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan;	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings
10:45	Hymns; spirituals	Services; speaker	Words and Music	'Symphonietta'	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	ices; Speaker
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	Service from Cathedral	ices; Speaker
11:45	ing; guest spkrs.	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Review'g Stand; "The	News service
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	'Your Radio Reporter'	Little Steel Formula"	Dick Haymes, songs
12:30	Transatlantic Call;	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	"Nurses in War"	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Old Village Choir	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	Magic Carpet of Music	NBC Reetlast	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Nat'l War Fund	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable	Music Without Words	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	'Needed: Postwar Jobs'	Music Without Words	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	Dangerously Yours;	Cavalcade of Song	'Sunday Spotlight'	'The Sky Riders'; Serv-	Three-Quarter Time
2:15	Victor Jory, dr.	Cavalcade of Song	Something for the Girls	icemen's quiz show	Three-Quarter Time
2:30	World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Lee Sweetland, baritone;	Billy Rogers' Orch.	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Songs	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	orchestra; chorus; talk	Billy Rogers' Orch.	gram; 'alk; music
3:00	N Y Philharmonic;	Music in Review	World News; Upton	'This Is Fort Dix'; con-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Dimitri Mitropou-	Music; Leland Stowe	Close; Roy Shield's Or.	ducted by Tom Slater	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	los, cond.; Schu-	Message of Israel	'The Army Hour'; pick-	'Mysterious Traveler'; dr	Religious program
3:45	mann 2d Sym-	Message of Israel	ups from Training Cen-	'Mysterious Traveler'; dr	Religious program
4:00	phony; A. Brailow-	'Drifting & Dreaming'	ters throughout the	Lutheran Hour	Treasury Varieties
4:15	sky; Beethoven	'Drifting & Dreaming'	world; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Treasury Varieties
4:30	Eleanor Steber;	Regina Resnik; John	Pursuit of Learning;	"Thanks to America";	Gilbert & Sullivan Op-
4:45	Percy Faith, cond.	Baker; W. Pelletier, con	'G. I. Education'; News	Jean Merrill; Orch.	eritas; recordings
5:00	Family Hour; El-	Mary Small Revue	NBC Symphony Orch.;	'Green Valley, U.S.A.';	Gilbert & Sullivan Op-
5:15	leen Farrell; Reed	Mary Small Revue	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	Myron McCormick, gst	eritas; recordings
5:30	Kennedy; or.; dr.	'Hot Cops"; drama	D. Savino's 'Panorama';	'Adventures of Bull-	Sunday Dance Session
5:45	William Shirer	'Hot Cops"; drama	Schubert Chamber	dog Drummond" dr.	Sunday Dance Session
6:00	June Vincent; 'My	Paul Whiteman Show;	Religious Program	Band Parade	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	Wife's Other Love'	Billy Butterfield, trum-	Religious Program	'Basketball news"	light Services; speaker
6:30	America in Air	peter; Ilona Woods;	"Men at Sea"; drama;	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in Air	Bob Johnston; quartet	"Pacific Lifeline"	Dick Brown, songs	Religious drama
7:00	Report to Nation;	News commentator	'All-Time Hit Parade';	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album; music
7:15	G. Rider; M. Lewis	Mon Morning Headlines	Tommy Dorsey, songs	Hour; speaker	Classical Album; music
7:30	Eddie Garr Revue;	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon; Orchestra;	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album; music
7:45	Shirley Booth, gst.	m. c.	Kay Carole, gst.; News	Hour; speaker	Classical Album; music
8:00	"Blondie"; com. sk.	Greenfield Village Chapel	Gracie Fields Show;	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Blondie"; com. sk.	Baseball scores; Music	guest, Orson Welles	tion Board; Human in-	Services; speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	'Bob White's Deadline';	One Man's Family	terest prgm; gst panel	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	improvised dramas	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter; news	Services; speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	3 news commentators;	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Walter Hampden, in Leo-	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; dr.; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	nidas Witherall; drama	Hour; speaker
9:30	Jas. Melton Show;	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of	'What's Name of That	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Szigeti; H. Forest	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	Song?"; music quiz	Hour; speaker
10:00	'Take It or Leave	"Life of Riley," star-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News; Baseball scores
10:15	It"; quiz program	ring William Bendix	Or.; Marie Rosydahl	The Good - Will Hour;	Irish Melodies
10:30	"We, the People";	Freeling Foster's "Keep	Jackie Gleason-Les Tre-	John J. Anthony, cond.	Pan Americana
10:45	Irving Berlin; gsts	Up With the World"	mayne Show; E. Berg'n	The Good-Will Hour	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Dance Session
11:15	'Unrationed Jam"	Vera Massey, songs	Story Behind Headlines	Old - Fashioned Revival	Dance Session
11:30	Sonny Dunham Or.	Curtain Calls	Pacific Story; Drama,	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45	Sonny Dunham Or.	Curtain Calls; News	"Hongkong"	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
11:00	'Honeymoon Hill'	Breakfast Music; Inter.	'Road of Life'; sk.	News; 'Tune Factory'	Studio speaker
11:15	'Second Husband'	Breakfast Music; Inter.	'Vic and Sade'; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	'Bright Horizons'	News comments	'Star Playhouse'; dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	'Aunt Jenny"	'Home Front Heroes"	'David Harum"; sk.	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	'Glamour Manor' star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette; Or	'You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	'Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Makers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful" sk.	Leon Henderson, news	'Wax Museum"	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins'; sk.	'Drifting & Dreaming'	'Wax Museum"	Jack Berch & His Boys	Kick Conga
1:30	B. Flynn, news	'Drifting & Dreaming'	Studio Speaker	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain Time with
1:45	The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children"; sk.	'Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:15	Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	Dramatic sketch	'Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	'Perry Mason'; sk.	Newscasts	Hymn Recital	Jane Cowl Series	Music; News; Sports
3:00	'Macy Marlin"; sk	'Music in Review"	'Woman of America"	Boston Red Sox - St.	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk	'Music in Review"	'Ma Perkins"; comedy	Louis Browns Baseball	News service
3:30	News; 'Snapshots'	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox - St.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Something for Girls	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Louis Browns Baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Popular Music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Red Sox - St.	News; Music; Sports
4:15	ody in Sky; songs	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	Louis Browns Baseball	Sports Comments
4:30	Victory Gardens	Musical Program	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Red Sox - St.	Harry James' Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	Sage Brush Serenade	'Widder Brown'; sketch	Louis Browns Baseball	J. Manning, Troubado'r
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Down on the Farm"	'When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	lies; Evelyn Howe	"Easy Rhythm"	'We Love and Learn"	'Chick Carter"; sk.	Off the Record
5:30	"Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong" sk.	'Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	'Journey to Ireland"
5:45	Hawaii, 1950; Music	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's Music	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Bama	'Jerry and Sky"	'Jeating With Jesters'	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas;

Versatile Iowa Girl in East Aids Vets at Framingham

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Looking for an outlet for her patriotism, Anne Waterman of Iowa City, Iowa, found it this summer in the Orthopedic Craft Shop at Cushing General Hospital in Framingham, where she has been helping convalescent veterans with their reconditioning program.

"Red," as they call her, does a little bit of everything from sorting 6-point type in the printing room to teaching battle-scarred GI's to card-weave the Egyptian way. Part of her work is to thread the Shop's four-harness and three-harness table looms and to weave samplers from which the men can work out patterns. Her Army boss is Capt. Hollis H. Buckelew, officer in charge of the Reconditioning Service at Cushing.

One of her apt est pupils is an ex-cowboy from Colorado whose hand was injured in combat. A craft such as card-weaving, which exercises the muscles, is a prescribed part of his treatment. This veteran already has woven two belts for his wife—and learned a thing or two about female vanity in the bargain, laughs Anne. The wife gave her waist measure as 25 inches. Imagine her husband's disgust to find that his first laboriously completed gift wouldn't even meet around its intended wearer. He used his own measurements the second time!

Popular with patients in the woodworking room is the bicycle jigsaw, a machine to exercise leg muscles while the "biker" turns the wood with his hands, and Anne has enjoyed drawing patterns for them to use. Besides puzzles, some of the men saw out toy dogs or ducks for their children, then paint them, and mount them on wheels.

Anne came East this summer to attend the Wellesley College Reconstruction Work School with the idea of adding her mite to war production in a factory. No suitable bench job turned up, however, so she transferred her patriotism to the land along with the School's farmerette contingent. But two days spent wrestling with tomato plants were enough. She never was the athletic type. Being an art major at the University of Iowa with training in recreational craft work, she decided that assisting in Cushing's craft shop would be a more practical way of helping Uncle Sam.

She has liked the work so much that if there is still need for such workers when she graduates from college a year hence, she may come back to take the hospital's course in recreational therapy. Meanwhile she is sorry to say good-bye with the close of the School this week.

Besides showing men how to weave, she has taught them how to mold pottery and make belts and wallets out of leather. She has also made charts and cardboard models of medical exhibits, and in the printing room she labeled all the compartments for the different kinds of type.

The one thing she won't miss this winter is Saturday morning inspection when "the Colonel" comes 'round.

Miss Anne Waterman

As a member of the Reconstruction Work School which closes at Wellesley College this week, this University of Iowa student, who is interested in recreational crafts, has been assisting in the Reconditioning Service at the Cushing General Hospital in Framingham.

Club to Meet in School

Roslindale Woman's Club was given permission at this week's meeting of the Boston School Committee to use the auditorium of Roslindale High School for their meetings on nights when the rest of the school is being occupied by night-school classes.

Assistant Superintendent Dennis Haley, who acts as director of night schools, had protested against granting the Club's request on the ground that there were several other nights in the week when the Club could meet without conflicting with night-school classes. School Committeeman Joseph C. White pointed out, however, that the auditorium is virtually in a building by itself, that even if a few stray members came in by the school's main door, the classes were nowhere in the vicinity of the entrance, and that it would be simple to post a sign of direction anyway. The Committee then ruled in favor of granting the Club's petition.

Budget Plan For Canning Called Wise

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Victory Garden that doesn't turn a share of its surplus into home-canned food for winter use, is not pulling its weight in wartime world feeding. Many homemakers have declared they will not can much this year, pointing to the last year's supply still remaining on their pantry shelves. Instead of following a year of abundance with a year of dearth, however, it might be wise to check the supply against a canning budget worked out by an expert.

The quantity of canned vegetables to plan for one person for a year is 144 pints, according to Miss May E. Foley, extension nutritionist at Massachusetts State College. A few families find it possible to store vegetables such as cabbage, celery, beets, carrots, onions, squash, and turnips. In this case 75 pints per individual is recommended.

Quantities Among Items

The vegetables to be canned and the quantity of each are: tomatoes 42 pints, carrots 27, snap beans 23, beets 17, corn 16, greens 13, peas and asparagus 3 each. Greens include spinach, New Zealand spinach, Swiss chard, kale, beet tops, and wild greens.

If no storage is provided, the budget recommendation is an added amount as follows: greens 5 pints, string beans 8, tomatoes 12, carrots 20, beets 12, and corn 12. The estimate allows for four servings per pint.

To get the family budget from this, multiply by the number in the family. Of course your family may like certain vegetables, such as tomatoes, and care very little for greens. Adjustments should be made accordingly, only it should be realized that this throws the diet off balance.

The above budget is a complete one, that is, it provides the total amount of canned food needed. Those who canned last year up to the hilt, regardless of budget, then bought commercially canned foods and available fresh vegetables, obviously wasted time and effort. Commercially canned foods will supposedly be scarcer this year, as canners are short on help and people of liberated countries in greater numbers must be fed. The wise householder would do well to can at least part of her own garden surplus. Some may also add to their stock by taking advantage of abundance on the fresh vegetable stands.

Making the Budget Ideal

The ideal canning budget should also include at least 25 pints of canned fruit and not more than 8 pints of jam, jelly, and pickles for each member of the family. Sweet pickled peaches may be counted as canned fruit.

Complete information about a canning budget, and helps in canning vegetables, fruits, and meats, including chicken, and making soup stocks, is contained in Extension Leaflet No. 142, "Home Canning of Vegetables, Fruits, and Meats," free to residents of Massachusetts upon application to the Mailing Room, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass. Residents of other states on writing to their state colleges or agricultural extension stations can get similar leaflets.

As to Saving Seeds

Someone has asked about saving seed. Ordinarily it is a practice not to be recommended. The seeds you buy these days are specially produced by experts under ideal growing conditions. They come from fields that are as disease-free as expert care can make them, and they are often treated with chemicals to make them doubly safe.

If you are one of those gardeners who is happier when saving seed—and there are such—here are some don'ts in the Victory Garden: Don't save seeds from hybrid plants, such as hybrid sweet corn, for it will not run true. Don't save squash, melon or cucumber seed if there are any other varieties of the same crop growing within a quarter of a mile, for they cross-pollinate. Your cabbage, carrots, and beets are biennials anyway, and won't produce seed the first year. This doesn't leave much, but if you are sure you won't carry into another year some blight, you can get seed from beans, peas, tomatoes, peppers, popcorn. It seems more sensible, in most cases, though, to satisfy one's yen for saving seeds by saving seeds from the flower borders and sunflower seeds for the winter birds.

N. E. Plant Safety Up

Four hundred large war plants in New England, employing 600,000 workers, have reduced the number of their lost-time accidents by 2,273 in the past six months, it was announced by Lewis E. MacBrayne, New England Director of the National Committee of Manpower in War Industries. New England is the first area in which the plants have completed their safety campaign organizations in a nation-wide effort to reduce by at least 44 per cent the 2,500,000 lost-time accidents that interrupted war and civilian production last year, he said.

Editors of Cauldron Chosen

Robert C. Twombly, Winchester, has been elected Editor in Chief of the Cauldron, Northeastern University year book. Other officers of the publication are James J. Donnellan, Boston, business manager; Roderic W. Sommers, Medford, managing editor; Frederick D. McAllister, Southampton, New York, photographic editor, and Robert J. Markell, Roxbury, informal-pictures editor.

Goodwin's Success Formula: Overact a Good Deal in Job

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Frank A. Goodwin, who retires next Tuesday from the office of Registrar of Motor Vehicles, which he has held with distinction for 17 out of the past 23 years, today disclosed his formula for success. It's very simple.

"Just make the public think you're about 10 times as tough as you really are," says Mr. Goodwin.

But it hasn't been a case of "fooling the public" all these years. Mr. Goodwin has been tough in the administration of his office, and the results are reflected in the fine highway safety record that Massachusetts has esablished during those years.

New Safety On Highways

Most of the State's important regulations governing motor vehicles have resulted from Mr. Goodwin's determination to cut highway accidents to the minimum. The retiring Registrar, who must be recorded as one of the most colorful figures in Massachusetts public life, has stepped on a lot of toes in his day in an effort to make the Commonwealth one of the safest.

Mr. Goodwin, as dynamic as ever although he has reached the retirement age of 70 years, isn't planning to do any coasting after he leaves the Public Works Building on Nashua Street. As Republican candidate for State Auditor he will campaign actively for that office and expects to hike up the hill to the State House shortly after Jan. 1.

When the retiring Registrar took office for the first time in 1920 rules and regulations affecting motor vehicles were a hodgepodge. In fact, the year prior to his assumption of office 582 persons were killed by motor vehicles in the State, 130 more than were killed last year when there were 700,000 more vehicles on the highways than in 1919.

Instigated Tests for Licenses

First thing out of the hat, Mr. Goodwin decided that persons applying for driving licenses should be examined. A howl went up on Beacon Hill when he asked for 30 paid examiners for this purpose. Mr. Goodwin won his point despite objections by the Ways and Means Committee to the $80,000 increase in the Public Works budget to pay the additional salaries. The first year the State took in $200,000 in examination fees.

Then the hard-hitting Registrar tackled the head-light situation. At that time automobiles and trucks were equipped with all kinds of lights from eight candle power up. The increase of accidents at night convinced Mr. Goodwin that something had to be done.

With the co-operation of the Lynn General Electric plant tests were conducted by Department of Public Works engineers and a uniform 21-candlepower light for motor vehicles was approved. The standards set by Massachusetts in motor-vehicle lighting were adopted all over the country.

Proves Point About Brakes

Because his inspectors were needed for other duties Mr. Goodwin trudged up to the State House again and asked for 10 men to conduct the brake tests throughout the State. Once more the House Ways and Means Committee balked on the question of salaries. The Committee simply refused to believe Mr. Goodwin's figures on the percentage of cars with poor brakes.

Representative Henry L. Shattuck, then chairman of Ways and Means, accepted Mr. Goodwin's challenge to see for himself. Accompanying the Registrar and one of his inspectors down to Dorchester Avenue in the rear of South Station the Representative was quickly convinced of the rightness of Mr. Goodwin's claim. The Registrar got his men.

In 1926 Mr. Goodwin held up the Massachusetts sale of Henry Ford's new model A car for nearly a year because it failed to comply with a Bay State regulation that the emergency and foot brakes on a motor vehicle must be separate.

The Registrar has never been one to quail before people in high office. When he discovered that the courts of the Commonwealth had no uniform sentencing procedure for speeders and drunken drivers he conducted an all-out campaign against the judiciary, naming judges whose sentencing in such cases was open to question. As a result of the furore stirred by Mr. Goodwin the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Judicial Court appointed a committee of judges to oversee the work of the courts and to recommend uniform sentencing proceedure.

When he discovered that persons with "criminal records a mile long" were going scot free Mr. Goodwin hiked up to the Legislature again in 1926 and filed 14 crime bills, 10 of which were adopted. One of these bills provided that the District Attorney must present a convicted person to the court for sentencing within seven days of the date of conviction. This ended one loophole by which some offenders, though found guilty, were allowed their freedom by failure of the District Attorney to bring them into court for sentencing.

Seeking Second Elective Job

If Mr. Goodwin is elected State Auditor it will be the second time that he will have held elective office. He served two terms as a member of the Boston City Council in 1908 and 1909. He was Street Commissioner of Boston from 1914 to 1918.

In 1934 he ran for Governor under the banner of the Equal Tax League after failing to get the Republican nomination. Although it was charged in some quarters that Mr. Goodwin was running as a stooge for James M. Curley, the Democratic nominee, this was never proved. Mr. Curley ran up a large plurality and Mr. Goodwin's presence in the race had no effect on the final outcome.

One of the first appointments made by Governor Curley was the reappointment of Mr. Goodwin as Registrar. The latter had been out of the office since his removal by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller in 1928. The Registrar was reappointed twice by Governor Saltonstall.

During the interim between 1928 and 1935 Mr. Goodwin served as Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission to which he was appointed by Gov. Frank G. Allen.

Mr. Goodwin is confident of his chances in the forthcoming political campaign. When asked if he didn't think that his Democratic opponent, present Auditor Thomas J. Buckley, would be helped by his seemingly magical name, he replied, "Yes, Buckley's a good name but there's nothing the matter with Goodwin in Massachusetts."

By a Staff Photographer

Frank A. Goodwin

Retires next Tuesday as Registrar of Motor Vehicles for Massachusetts, a post he has served in for 17 years. He is to campaign for State Auditor on the Republican ticket in the November election.

Labor Unit Avoids Governorship Issue

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 12—Sidestepping a criticism of the labor record of Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and an indorsement of Mayor Tobin for Governor, the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor adjourned last evening without taking action on the Governorship.

A way, however, was opened by Mayor Tobin's friends for a subsequent indorsement by the Executive Council of the Federation, but influential leaders declared no such move would be made.

The Executive Council does possess today the unprecedented power to indorse for governor and to make an active campaign through a resolution passed yesterday afternoon. It was this resolution which headed off the condemnation of the Republican nominee for Governor and approval of the Democratic candidate.

It looks therefore as if there will be a struggle made within the Executive Council by the friends of Mayor Tobin to win his indorsement, and by those who think nonpartisanship is the best policy, to stave it off.

The resolution which closed out the contest over the governorship in the convention and may transfer it to the Executive Council runs as follows:

"Whereas, for many years the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor has published the roll-call votes of elected state officials, and such records are presented as information service to the trade union movement, definitely indicating how said elected officials voted on measures affecting labor interests, and

"Whereas, such public records do not cover the accumulated recorded votes of officials who have been elected for a period of years, thereby not giving the complete picture of many candidates; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the nonpartisan political committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor be instructed to print a composite roll-call record of both candidates for Governor in the coming State election; and therefore, be it further

"Resolved, that the nonpartisan political committee be empowered to indorse candidates and actively promote them in co-operation with all affiliated local unions and central bodies to the end that the entire labor movement, their families and the public will be aroused to elect organized labor's friends and defeat their enemies in the election of 1944."

The resolution was then rewritten in the resolutions committee. The resolution it killed, condemning the Cahill labor record and indorsing Mayor Tobin, was submitted by Nathan Hurwitz of the teamsters, Boston.

The nonpartisan political committee referred to in the resolution is the federation's Executive Council.

A resolution asking postponement of local option elections until a year after the declaration of peace, offered by Mr. Kearny, was deferred for a year at his request.

Mrs. Eva Rankin of Boston, former business agent of the waitresses' union, was elected the federation's first woman vice-president at large.

Maine War Workers' Use Of Gas Under Inquiry

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 12 (AP)—Richard H. Armstrong, State Office of Price Administration enforcement attorney, said recently the OPA enforcement division is investigating complaints that shipyard workers are forced to ride to work in busses while private car owners who had agreed to haul them used supplementary gasoline rations for other purposes.

Several "C" ration holders had misused their supplementary rations for trips to Maine resorts and out-of-state points, the announcement claimed.

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Germans Withdraw From Florence as Allies Gain on All Fronts in War

Continued from Page 1

the ever-tightening noose, the Nazi commander apparently was jamming more troops and armor into the pocket.

"Undoubtedly reinforcements are reaching the hard-pressed German divisions," a British staff officer said. "Their quality is uncertain but in some cases at least they were produced by milking other divisions or by switching reinforcements meant for other divisions."

Meanwhile American armor, driving across the Loire River at Nantes in a new thrust, had penetrated 10 miles into Southern France while other United States units in a four-day push continued a simultaneous threat to Paris and the German Army deadlocked south of Caen.

Supreme Headquarters kept silent again on the mileage rolled up by the American columns reported driving north, east, and south of Le Mans, possibly because the Germans themselves were confused as to the exact direction of these drives and did not know which thrusts were feints. The communique did not even mention the sectors east and north of Le Mans and Supreme Headquarters had no amplification.

A front-line dispatch said the Germans were putting up stiff resistance to the drive to the north. This is the one which is sawing in behind the Germans in the Caen area.

(The Paris Radio said this arm already had driven through Alencon, 30 miles north of Le Mans and 42 miles south of the Canadian First Army's battle positions before Falaise.)

London afternoon newspapers played up an unconfirmed report by an American broadcaster in London that American advance units were in the Paris outskirts. This came on top of a Swiss broadcast that the Americans had reached Chartres, the guardian city of the last 50-mile defense zone before Paris. But there was no official information of anything beyond a push of undetermined depth east of Le Mans, which is 110 miles from Paris.

(Available information indicated Paris might not be one of the immediate objectives of the sweeping American advance and that the Allied Command was pursuing the primary aim of destroying enemy armies.)

In addition to the arms extending to the north and northeast, one American column was reported rolling due east of Le Mans on Chateaudun, guarding the road to Orleans and the open country between the Seine and Loire rivers south of Paris. Unofficial British reports said Chateaudun had been reached.

At Field Marshal von Kluge's shattered hinge in Normandy, where the Canadian First Army still was halted outside Falaise, 21 miles south of Caen, the Germans withdrew from the dangerous six-mile-wide salient between the Orne and Laize Rivers.

Canadian patrols moving westward into the Cinglais Forest met British patrols from the Orne bridgehead, making the junction without opposition.

Russians Overjoyed At Allied French Gains

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Aug. 12

The Russians, overjoyed at the Allied victories in France, rushed all the latest news of the advances to the Red Army fronts today by planes, radio, and telegraph. Newspapers took the tidings to the men on the march.

"Our soldiers are rejoicing with all their hearts at the good work of Allied soldiers," commented Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet author and journalist. "We are walking along different roads, but we are going to the same place—Berlin."

Italy:

German Withdrawal From Florence Told

The Germans have withdrawn from Florence, it was announced officially.

"Our troops have not advanced into the city behind the Arno River," an official British Eighth Army source said, but Allied Military Government officers crossed into the main portion of Florence north of the river "to assist the civilian population."

The Germans have been pushed back from 50 to 1,000 yards on both sides of Fibbiana, between Empoli and Montelupo, but action in general on the Italian front Aug. 11 was confined largely to patrolling, headquarters said.

German shelling caused the Allies to withdraw a half mile to the southwest of San Colombano.

In the Polish sector near the Adriatic the Germans have withdrawn over the Cesano River below Pesaro. On the left, advance Polish elements have reached points two miles east and northeast of Castelleone di Suasa. Forward troops faced heavy enemy shell fire. Polish troops have reached a lateral road one mile beyond the river.

Eastern Front:

Soviet Armies Trap Nazi Baltic Forces

The Soviet Army cut across Southern Estonia in a new drive aimed at destroying an estimated 300,000 Nazi troops, bottled up in that Baltic corner.

At the same time other Soviet forces, driving forward on a 100-mile front northeast of Warsaw in what may be the greatest strategic maneuver of the summer campaign, pushed within 15 miles of East Prussia from broken German lines east of the Biebrza River.

Gen. Ivan Masiennikov, striking from the Pskov area southwest of Lake Peipus, shattered an enemy front on a sector 43 miles wide and more than 15 miles deep and sent an armored vanguard racing past Petseri, 115 miles east of the Gulf of Riga.

Petseri, an important rail and highway junction, was among 200 Estonian border cities and villages captured in the massive drive dooming possibly 30 German divisions.

The troops of Gen. Andrei Yeremenko below General Maslennikov's forces thrust westward toward Riga from Central Latvia, occupying 50 settlements, including Gravenderi, only 55 miles southeast of Riga.

Gen. Ivan Bagramian held the Germans around Riga pocketed on the south and west by his heavy tanks and self-propelled guns.

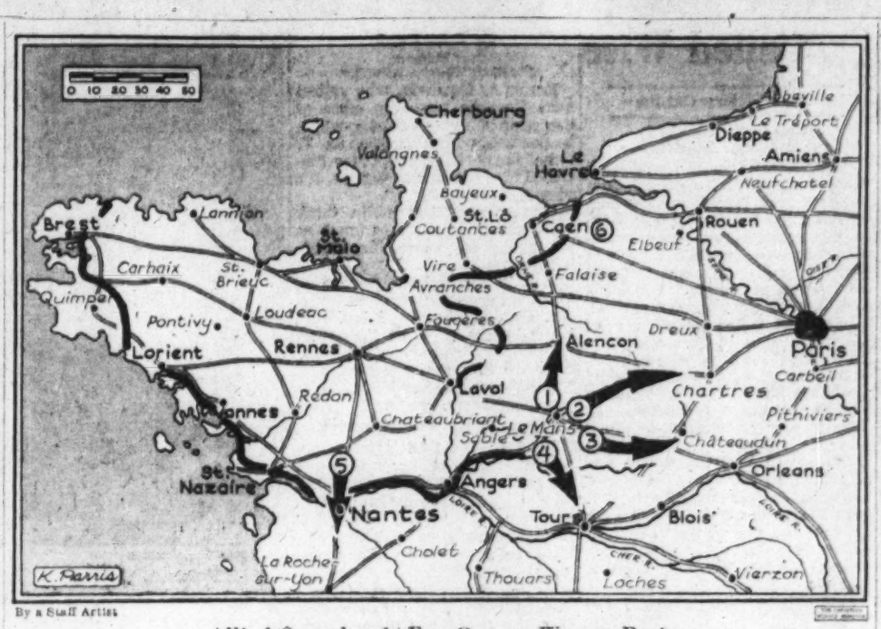
With methodical efficiency Marshal Stalin's Supreme Command has thus carefully set in motion all but one of the Baltic armies that will participate in disposing of these isolated Germans.

Only Marshal Leonid A. Govórov in the salient beyond Narva in the northeastern tip of Estonia has not yet joined the grand sweep westward.

Driving for East Prussia, Soviet armored units reached the upper arms of the Biebrza River past Tykocin after a terrific defensive struggle by the Nazis. Tykocin commands the road leading to Lomza, 27 miles to the west.

More than 150 populated points were seized by Soviet Army troops in a continuation of this decisive blow aimed at the Nazis' East Prussian divisions from the south. The enemy is locked in battle with Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's troops at the northeastern extremity of the Junker Province.

Meanwhile Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, fighting one of the toughest engagements of his career, has not only spurred on the great East Prussian attack but has wiped out German nests of resistance at Dobre, Pniewnik, and Korytnica, 25 to 30 miles from Warsaw. At the same time he has maintained pressure against the Capital itself.



By a Staff Artist

Allied Spearheads Fan Out on Way to Paris

German reports picture Allied spearheads thrusting north from Alencon (1), and fanning out toward Chartres (2), Chateaudun (3), and Tours (4). The only Allied disclosure is that the Loire River has been crossed near Nantes (5). The Germans are reported reinforcing their divisions west of the Orne (6) in an attempt to at least temporarily hold the integrity of their main body in Normandy. German reports formed part of a series of rumors of impending Allied successes.

Whitten to Command Mediterranean Post

By the Associated Press

Rome, Aug. 12

Assignment of Brig. Gen. Lyman P. Whitten to command the U. S. Army Air Force Service Command in the Mediterranean theater, succeeding Brig. Gen. Harold Z. Bartron, was announced today by Allied headquarters.

General Whitten, a native of Malden, Mass., whose present home is at Chevy Chase, Md., was head of the Air Services Division of the General Staff of the Army Air Force in Washington prior to his arrival in Italy.

General Bartron is leaving the Mediterranean for an undisclosed assignment.

Allied Drive on Japan Aided by New Bases

Continued from Page 1

and trying to counter the American envelopment by gathering a new force, if such exists, and throwing it from the direction of Paris against the outward flank of the American encircling movement. But to do so would be desperately hazardous. Failure of the countermove would almost surely lead to an encirclement of the entire German army of Normandy and a battle of annihilation.

Alternatively they could begin at once a withdrawal to the Seine. But to do so would expose the withdrawal to Allied air attack. At best they could probably get much of their personnel across the river, but would undoubtedly lose most of their equipment, particularly tanks. At worst they would find themselves fighting with their backs to a river which they could not cross.

That they would attempt the hold-and-counterattack maneuver seemed the most likely. It is in line with their past behavior and it is the course which in their minds probably offers the best chance of protecting their rocket installations along the Calais coast on which they are without much doubt counting for that fantastic last "miracle" on which Nazism has pinned its hopes.

Weight Tells in Poland

In Poland the pattern was simpler. The great campaign of maneuver which had brought the Red Armies up from their takeoff line east of the Pripet Marshes to the line of the Vistula had become a colossal positional battle for the Vistula. Maneuver had given way to weight. The outcome would depend on which side could bring up its weight and commit it with the greatest speed and effectiveness.

The battle was exhausting German weight at a prodigious speed. Everything down to training units was being rushed into the line. But the Russians were also expending and were at the far end of attenuated supply lines.

What was happening meanwhile in Italy seemed almost insignificant against these colossal struggles, yet deserves careful attention. Movement was limited and action mostly local. Allied forces were engaged in a slow, deliberate maneuver designed to engage the entire length of the main German defense line from coast to coast.

It was up at the Pisa end and coming up in the center, but on the Adriatic the Allied advance was still working forward against light German delaying forces. Not until the entire front was engaged would it be safe to make a major forward movement. But what was happening was enough to contain—that is, hold at the present Italian front—all German forces not committed in Italy.

Perhaps that was the purpose, just to contain with a minimum expenditure to prevent any disengagement of German forces for use either in Northern France or to reinforce the potential threatened Mediterranean coast of Southern France.

Algiers Armies Ready

It is an open secret that substantial French armies have long been trained and equipped in Algiers. Their logical entry into battle would be on the Mediterranean coast. That prospect became increasingly logical and promising as the battle of Northern France pulled harder on the German armies of the south and the battle in Italy crept closer toward an engagement of the entire front. If the time would ever be ripe for a French army to enter the Battle of France to real purpose, that time seemed to be drawing very near. The prospect must certainly be weighing anxiously on the German command.

Without much doubt the fate of Europe could be decided conclusively within the next two weeks.

The fate of Asia might be nearer its period of decision than events would appear to indicate.

The President's pilgrimage to Pearl Harbor was not an act of decision, but an act of symbolism. It coincided with conclusion of a phase in the Pacific war and it expressed the fact that the takeoff positions for very possibly decisive action are now in hand.

This week the recapture of Guam was completed. Vice-Admiral Richard Kelly Turner, Commander of Pacific Fleet Amphibious Forces, established his headquarters on Saipan. General MacArthur was master of all New Guinea. The meeting of General MacArthur, Admiral Nimitz and the President at Pearl Harbor bore all of the earmarks of a divisional commander making a trip to the front lines just before the take-off to wish his lieutenants well.

Decisive Action in Pacific

The meeting underlined the fact that the two roads by which General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz have approached the decisive area of Pacific war have now been traveled to their ends. The approaching phase is over. The opportunity for decisive action has opened just as surely as it opened in Europe when General Eisenhower was ready for the invasion of France.

What will happen has beyond doubt been decided, long ago. It could be one of two plans, more probably a combination of both.

It could be the long-range plan of campaign toward which the whole Far Eastern war pattern has pointed for months. That would be the long-discussed movement from Guam and New Guinea by way of the Philippines and Formosa to the China coast where the forces of Major General Chenault and General Stilwell would merge with those Admiral Nimitz would put ashore and the combined team would storm the back door to Japan by way of China.

It could also be an audacious direct assault on Japan itself which would make a mockery of all Japan's elaborate defensive preparations in China and might conceivably bring the termination of the Asiatic war in step with the scheduled termination of the European war.

More plausibly, perhaps, it would be a campaign utilizing elements of both to divide Japan's resources as the combination of Russian and Anglo-American offensives in Europe have divided Germany's resources. Such a plan would convert the gradual squeeze around Japan's whole defense periphery of the past into a two-front assault against Japan's own vital areas.

War in the Air:

U. S. Force Bombs Rail Yards at Metz

Around 1,000 American heavy bombers and escorting fighters attacked the railroad yards at Metz and German airfields in Northern France.

Airfields attacked included those at Le Perthe Chamant, about 30 miles east of Paris, and Athies, Couvron, and Juvincourt, near Laon.

The blows followed RAF night attacks on Berlin and Givors, a rail junction 200 miles southeast of Paris.

Norway:

Enemy Installations Bombed by Allies

Carrier planes attacked enemy shipping and shore installations between Alesund and Kristiansund on Norway's coast Aug. 11, hitting aircraft hangars and setting fire to stores and planes on the airfield at Gossen, the British Admiralty announced.

Other targets included radio stations, oil storages which were left blazing, and two vessels which were set afire in the Lepsoy area.

Robot Bombs:

Hard Attack Falls On Southern Counties

Flying bomb attacks on London and the Southern Counties increased from midnight until after dawn Aug. 12, with the assaults in the south heavier than they have been for some time.

Some of the robots appeared to be coming in on a new route over the French coast from behind Boulogne.

Antiaircraft defenses shot down a number in the coastal area. One flaming mass, after being hit over the sea, crashed into a residential district. Property was damaged and a fire started, but only one person was injured.

Meanwhile, London holiday-seekers crowded station platforms for trains to the north and a week-end of respite from the bombs, as well as the usual Englishman's excursion.

Throngs waiting for "The Flying Scotsman" gave rail officials their busiest morning since peacetime. Additional trains were placed on northbound routes.

India-Burma:

Japanese Cleared From Frontier Area

Allied troops have almost cleared Japanese forces from northwestern India by occupying the last large village before the Burma frontier on the Tiddim Road, Southeast Asia command headquarters at Ceylon announced.

The Allied troops are only a few miles from the border.

Other forces which pursued the Japanese out of India through the border town of Tamu and into the Kabaw Valley of Burma have advanced within 10 miles of the Chindwin River without meeting any opposition, the daily communiqué said.

Saipan Area:

Army Air Forces Hit Enemy Islands

Big United States Army Liberators on Saipan have opened the same campaign of attrition against enemy islands south of Japan as that of New Guinea-based bombers already perceptibly weakening bases guarding the Philippines.

While Gen. Douglas MacArthur added five more ships to the 11 his August reports have listed as sunk by planes south of Mindanao, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed the first heavy land-based strike at the Volcano Islands, 750 miles from Tokyo.

Admiral Nimitz did not say whence the Liberators carried their 47 tons Aug. 9 to Iwo Jima but he identified the bombers as elements of the Seventh Army Air Force, previously reported to have moved its advanced base to Saipan.

General MacArthur's report Aug. 11 from the Southwest Pacific told of the sinking of four freighters and a coastal vessel near Halmahera, the biggest Japanese defense base between New Guinea and the Philippines, with two other freighters probably sunk. There was no interception by Nipponese planes based on Halmahera's hard-hit airfields.

General Nimitz' press release on the raid at Iwo Jima, an island about halfway between Saipan and Tokyo, said, "Several enemy fighters attempted to intercept our forces but did no damage, although antiaircraft fire caused minor damage to three Liberators."

He also reported an attack by more than 100 Marine planes on Mili, an enemy-held atoll in the Marshalls which has been bypassed since last February.

General MacArthur disclosed that Australian-flown fighters surprised 500 Japanese staging a parade at the Samate airdrome near Sorong, Northwest Dutch New Guinea, flew low to kill many of them and chased the rest in panic from the open field.

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Crack Made In Japanese Asia Façade

By Shelden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

First crack in the façade of puppet regimes set up by Japan throughout East Asia is apparent in the ousting of Premier Luang Bipul Songgram by the Thai National Assembly.

The appointment of a new regime led by opponents of Bipul's collaborationist policies is an event of great political importance in occupied Asia.

The chronology of the Thai Assembly's revolt is significant. It followed by two days the fall of Premier Hideki Tojo's Cabinet in Japan. On July 20, the day Tojo was ousted, the Thai regime had presented to the Assembly 12 bills. On July 22, two of them, representing projects known to be sponsored by the Japanese, were flatly rejected by the Assembly.

One of the bills was to establish a special administrative district at Petchabun, preparatory to moving the seat of government there. Petchabun is an obscure village in the interior which is handy to Japanese-controlled railway lines. Two months ago a Japanese Domei dispatch said that the famous Emerald Buddha would be moved there from Bangkok when the new city was completed. A shrine was to be built in Petchabun to house the 24-inch-high statue, on which the Japanese set a value of 200,000,000 bahts (one baht equals one yen by Japanese decree).

Two Bills Rejected

The other measure proposed to build a Buddhist city near Saraburi, a project which Japanese propagandists have long pushed. The new city was to become the center of world Buddhism, presumably to be used as a propaganda symbol by the Japanese. Both of these measures were in flagrant violation of Thai tradition.

One week after the two bills were rejected, on July 29, Premier Pibul submitted his resignation. He could hardly have done otherwise, since the Assembly's acts constituted a vote of nonconfidence. And on the same day, despite Pibul's obvious angling for re-election, the Assembly voted 69 to 22 for Maj. Kuang Abhaiwong as against Pibul for Premier.

This vote was the more remarkable since half the Assembly's members were appointed by Pibul himself. The fact that only about half of the Assembly's members voted on July 29 indicated that most of Pibul's appointees, unable longer to support him, abstained from voting.

The new Premier, Kuang Abhaiwong, has served in the Thai Government most of the time since he returned from France, where he was educated, in 1928. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1934, and became a Cabinet Minister in the democratic government in 1935. In 1940 he was given the rank of Major in the Army as a reward for streamlining the Thai military communications system.

He served as Minister of Finance, of Education, of Traffic and of Commerce at various times, and was Minister of Communications when he resigned from the cabinet in 1943 against Bipul's policies.

Regency Chairman Quits

A sign of the complete housecleaning that is apparently taking place was the resignation on July 31 of Prince Aditya Dibabka, grandson of King Chulalongkorn, as chairman of the Regency Council. In this capacity he had served as a rubber stamp for Premier Bipul Songgram, under the pretense of speaking for 19-year-old King Ananda Mahidol, of Thailand who is attending school in Switzerland.

Upon the Prince's resignation, the only other member of the Regency Council, Luang Pradist Manudharm, became Regent. In the name of the King, he immediately designated Kuang Abhaiwong as Premier, on Aug. 2.

Pradist Manudharm was a leader in the democratic coup d'etat which set up a constitutional monarchy in 1932. He has served in the Government as Minister of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, and of Finance. He also founded the Thai University of Moral and Political Science. Greatly admired by Thai patriots for his refusal to support Bipul's collaborationist policies, in his present strategic position, he should be a bulwark of strength for the anticollaborationists.

Japan is in the awkward position of having to accept these changes, for its only alternative would be to send troops to Thailand to take over. Since only the seaports and main cities are now occupied; this would be quite a task, and manpower for such a move is lacking in the present military crisis.

Signs of Bipul's weakness have been piling up in the last two years, but it took Tojo's resignation to inspire his opponents to drastic action. In the background was resentment of the former Premier's dictatorial powers, which he assumed two days before Pearl Harbor under the pretext of stopping Japanese aggression. This feeling was aggravated by Japanese exploitation and disruption of the Thai economy. Bipul tried to divert the people by a movement for reform in the "National Culture," but his frequent complaints of nonco-operation from the Thai disclosed his failure.

German Navy in State of Suspense

British Official Photo

The Tirpitz at Her Moorings in Kaafjord

This photograph of the German battleship was taken from the RAF aircraft of the Photographic Reconnaissance Unit under the direction of Coastal Command in July, 1944. Numerous small vessels and craft surround the ship, which was damaged in this fjord on two separate occasions, once by British submarines on Sept. 22, 1943, and again by Fleet Air Arm attack on April 3, 1944. Some damage has evidently been repaired so far as the visible parts of the ship are concerned, but the starboard boat and aircraft crane are missing, replacements probably being necessary.

Italian Liberals Divided On Question of Monarchy

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in Italy

ROME, Aug. 12—A new group of Monarchists, so far to the right that they are outside the frame of the formal Italian political picture altogether, are now seen to be raising possible threat of a split in the Liberal Party, which is one of the six parties represented equally on Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's coalition Cabinet.

This is because the Liberal Party—constituting the extreme Right Wing on the political front represented within the government—hasn't taken an open stand on the question of the Monarchy as the Communists and Socialists have jointly done this week.

Some Liberals favor continuance of the Monarchy, while others favor its abolition. The former, therefore, have one already-existing bond with political personalities busy outside the governmental field in constructing a political organization to support the Crown in the person of the Prince of Piedmont, and in the words of Senator Alberto Bergamini—one of the promoters of the new movement—"and to rally the forces of tradition and order under a Liberal banner."

Anti-Monarchist Liberals, on the other hand, are in sympathy on this question with Communists and Socialists who this week entered into an alliance in order to secure a republican rule in Italy, and while en route to that goal to eliminate a "tendency to bring Italian life back on the road of reaction."

This alliance upset the theory held by Liberal quarters that the Socialists could be coaxed away from the Communists in due course and has stimulated Liberals with Monarchist sympathies into feeling that the declared challenge has to be met. The Bergamini spokesmen for the new Right-Wing group was editor of the Regionale d'Italia in pre-Fascist days.

Accounted by the Nazis as a dangerous Liberal, he was arrested during the German occupation of Rome and escaped two days after the Allied landing at Anzio.

Among the chief personalities cooperating with him at the present time in formation of what they intend shall soon be transformed into a regular party are Enzo Selvaggi, leader of Italian Democrats and editor of that party's paper, Italia Muova; Enrico de Nicola, President of the pre-Fascist Chamber of Deputies; Senator Alfredo Frassati, editor of La Stampa of Turin before 1922; Leonardo Azzarita, chief of the Legislative Office in the Ministry of Justice; Dino Philipson, an anti-Fascist Deputy until 1924.

All have been long opposed to the Fascist Party, but are united in the view that Italy is not ripe yet for a republican type of Government which the Communists and Socialists are jointly pledged to achieve.

The Prince of Piedmont, personifying the Crown in the program of the new movement, is at present Lieutenant-General of the realm—an office that is an appendage to the Government which Communists and Socialists would be glad to lose. They would also favor the abdication of King Emmanuel III.

None of the present Cabinet have taken the oath of loyalty to the Lieutenant General, though it was at first supposed that Prime Minister Bonomi would do so.

In liberated Italy there is a small number of persons who favor restoration of King Victor Emmanuel to his former position on the throne and normal succession of the House of Savoy. But they are a mere handful compared to the number of persons who favor preservation of the monarchy by the enthronement of the Crown Prince or the installation of his little son as Regent.

These in turn—within the scope of one's own conversations with many types of potential voters—seem to be outnumbered greatly by persons who regard the Italian monarchy as discredited and want no more of it.

However, it is indisputable that the Right Wingers and Monarchists have a potentially fruitful field to work in during the period while effective political discussion of constitutional questions is deferred.

It has been agreed between the representatives of the six parties in the Government that such discussion shall be shelved until after the war when sentiments of the whole Italian people can be expressed constitutionally.

Meanwhile the new Right Wing movement which already has absorbed the Partito Democratico Italiano (the Italian Democratic Party) plans to assimilate also smaller political groups of the Right.

Its obvious policy also is to work on Liberals with monarchist sympathies. This raises the possible threat of a split within the ranks of the Liberals following the Communist-Socialist alliance.

As the Liberal Party Executive hasn't yet taken an open stand on the issue of the Monarchy, members of the nearest Left Wing and those of the nearest Right Wing talk of quitting—the former attracted by the unequivocal attitude of the Communists and Socialists, the latter by the declared program of the new Right-Wing movement.

In political quarters today it is thought that the Liberal Party Executive may find itself obliged to come out in the open soon and declare on which side of the fence the party proposes to descend.

A similar definition of the attitude on this question may become obligatory likewise to the other three parties in the Government—the Christian Democrats who represent the Roman Catholic influence, which is stronger than can be estimated in Italian politics, the Action Party, and the Democratic Labor Party.

Belgian Rule Shift Shows Nazi Failure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Recent replacement of Col. Gen Alexander von Falkenhausen as Governor General of German-occupied Belgium is reported to be less connected with the feud between the Junker generals and the Nazi leadership than to General von Falkenhausen's failure to curb guerrilla activities in his command.

This version of the General's dismissal also would explain why the Belgian civil administration, including control of the police, was taken over by an Elite Guard General, Gauleiter Joseph Grohe, while a separate military command was set up under the leadership of Lieut. Gen. Martin Grase.

General von Falkenhausen, an officer of the old Prussian school, had been criticized frequently in Nazi circles for his purely military views and for having refused to grant sufficient influence to the Nazi chiefs in the Belgian administration. He is also considered to be responsible for the elimination of Léon Degrelle and other Belgian Quisling leaders from actual power. For a long time he refused to arm the Belgian fascist gangs and to use them as auxiliary police to deal with the rising tide of Belgian Patriot activities.

Today, the Nazis consider Belgium the springboard for an Allied drive into the Reich and they want to rid the country of the Patriot bands that have become bolder and bolder since Anglo-American armies invaded the continent.

Gestapo Takes Over

Appointment of Joseph Grohe as Reichscommissioner for the occupied territories of Belgium and of Northern France (including the Pas de Calais area and the French northern industrial districts) marks the beginning of unveiled Gestapo rule over the occupied territories. The special importance of this nomination becomes evident when it is recalled that German robot launching platforms are located in this area.

However, Belgian Underground organizations have become too powerful and too well organized to be crushed by even the most ruthless police measures.

Belgian Patriots are united in the Front of Independence which incorporates all major resistance organizations. The Belgian Government in exile and the Allied High Command obviously are anxious to have all underground groups inside Belgium collaborate with the central organizations.

In a recent address over the Belgian Radio in London an Independence Front leader urged all small groups so far unattached to movements receiving instructions from the general staff to join the larger groups and to accept military discipline. In the case of an Allied invasion of Belgium only the activities of organized resistance groups controlled by the Allies will be of genuine help to disembarking armies.

The Patriot groups which SS General Grohe's German and Quisling police forces will try to hunt down have been particularly successful in interfering with Nazi efforts to bolster industrial production.

Since the Nazis have lost many industrial centers in Eastern Europe to the advancing Russian armies, they are anxious to speed up the output of all factories in Western Europe. In order to stimulate production in Belgian coal mines, the Germans have imported numerous Polish and Russian slave workers.

Coal Output Slumps

However, these efforts on the part of the Germans apparently have met with more or less complete failure. According to information received by the Belgian Government in Exile, the average daily output of a miner in the Hainaut coal mines had dropped by 33 per cent as compared with 1940.

On the whole, Belgian coal production is reported to have gone down to less than four-fifths of the prewar level. Iron and steel production has been reduced by almost 50 per cent.

The decrease of industrial output in Belgium is partly due to silent sabotage on part of the workers, but also to the destruction wrought by Partisan bands on industrial installations. In recent weeks, saboteurs—obviously following instructions from the Allied Command—have specialized in blowing up power plants and other public facilities, thus, greatly hampering key factories working for the Germans.

Another report indicates sabotage in Belgium is so widespread that the Nazis have had to limit themselves to the repair of only the most essential installations.

The importance of guerrilla activities inside Belgium has been recognized recently by a special communiqué from the Allied Supreme Command—the first mentioning the Belgian resistance movement—which indicated that Patriot operations in Belgium had taken place "throughout the entire country" and that they had "contributed substantially to the delaying movement of enemy reinforcements to the battle area."

Meanwhile, the Belgian Government in exile has declared the Independence Front to be a formal military organization the same as the French Forces of the Interior. The Germans, however, continue to execute captured Belgian Patriots as armed civilians. Gestapo rule in Belgium certainly will increase the violence of German retaliation against the population.

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10x14 size	Sarouk	995.00
9x12 size	Bijars	795.00
8x10 size	Bijars	685.00
9x12 size	Sarouk	595.00
10x13 size	Keshans	695.00
9x12 size	Kazvins	895.00
8x10 size	Kazvins	695.00
6x9 size	Sarouks	459.00
7x10 size	Serebands	229.00
9x12 size	Sarouks	495.00
9x12 size	Keshans	565.00
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JORDAN'S ORIENTAL RUGS . . . EIGHTH FLOOR . . . ANNEX

New Incorporations Disclose Business Eyes on Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12—An indication that capital is taking an increased interest in the post-war situation is reflected in the number of charters for new stock corporations that are being filed daily with the Department of State here. In the past seven months the total has been above the figures of a year ago and substantially larger than the year before that. Department officials believe that before the end of the year there will be between 12,000 and 15,000 new corporations chartered to do business in New York.

In July, usually a dull month in the State Department, 885 new charters were granted, as against 729 in the same month a year ago. The seven months total is 6,150, as against 4,889 in 1943 and 5,693 in 1942. August has started off well, daily totals being far ahead of the same date last year.

More than a million certificates are on file in the space given over to the Department of State, yet the visible index of these charters and amendatory certificates make it possible for officials in the searching room to turn immediately to any one for desired information. The Division of Corporations is believed to be the largest in the United States and the yearly total of new charters exceeds the totals of many other states combined.

All of the charters on file are "live" ones, the dissolved ones being in a separate case where ready reference is possible. Once a year, on Dec. 15, the Secretary of State, acting in concert with the Corporation Tax Division of the Department of Taxation and Finance, issues a proclamation dissolving corporations that have failed within the preceding three years to file annual franchise reports. Names of corporations, so dissolved, are kept for a period of six months, during which the corporation may be reinstated by payment of back taxes, a reinstatement fee of $50, and any penalties that have accrued.

There is a lively demand for the names of dissolved corporations and as soon as the "deadwood" is sorted out, the names become available for new charters. The number of reinstatements also is on the increase, indicating that corporations which were dissolved through legal procedure or by the Secretary's proclamation now see the possibilities of better business following the end of the war.

An effort is being made to clear the Department's files of all foreign corporations no longer in existence and thereby make available to the public many names which could not be used otherwise. Several difficulties have arisen. One is proper treatment for corporations which merely have revoked the authority of their designees without surrendering their certificates of authority to do business in New York State. Another is when index cards show a resignation of designee without a surrender of authority. All that involves an immense amount of work, but at the beginning of August more than 15,000 were completed.

This task is laying the foundation for the ultimate pasage of a law to permit the revocation of the authority of foreign corporations for nonpayment of taxes by proclamation of the Secretary of State. Additional revenues for the State are expected by this step and thousands of names will be released for use by new corporations.

The Division of Corporations is headed by Frank S. Sharp, who is recognized as an authority on matters relating to corporations.

The division has maintained its lead among the eight other bureaus and divisions of the Department of Law in receipts, the annual total being in excess of $1,000,000 from taxes, filing fees, and other sources. All certificates submitted to the Division for incorporation are referred to a staff of lawyers before being initialed for formation. Should a certificate be found not to comply with the Stock Corporation Law, it is sent back for correction. The Division's legal staff often is called upon to study proposed legislation and it advises numerous committees on legal matters.

British Prisoners to Teach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 12—About 120 British prisoners of war in German camps have made application to the Board of Education to become teachers after the war.

These applications have been sent through the Educational Books Section of the Red Cross, according to Ethel Herdman, director of the section.

Full instructions about the duties, salaries, and qualifications of intending teachers have been forwarded to these prisoners, and the Board is now waiting further developments.

Miss Herdman estimates that about 40 of the prisoners will prove suitable candidates for the Emergency Training Schemes that the Board proposes to put into operation after the war.

According to the latest figures available, 8,000 prisoners have indicated a wish to sit for examination while in camp, and 4,075 have taken the examinations of their choice after following a course of postal study.

Those passing outright number 3,209, while there have been 642 total failures. Examinations are now being held in 43 camps, which is an increase of six on those operating at the end of last year.

Roosevelt Visits Base In Aleutians

Continued from Page 1

the enemy and had built new military, naval and air bases on once remote, barren islands in an incredibly short time.

Accompanied by Vice-Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, Commander of the North Pacific, the President made a tour of the island's installations.

He expressed a wish that the people back home could see what had been done.

The Japanese, he said, would never again be able to threaten North America with an Alaskan invasion.

Joins Men at Lunch

Mr. Roosevelt's impromptu remarks were made at an informal lunch at an enlisted men's mess, where he made a noon stop during the inspection tour.

He said he considered some parts of the United States overpopulated, and predicted that many soldiers and sailors would seek new homes in Alaska after the war. The territory's great size and known resources, he added, invited settlers.

The President did not discuss any specific war plans for this or any other theaters. Neither did he comment on the national political campaign, in which he is the national Democratic nominee for a fourth term.

All of those eating lunch with the Chief Executive—except the Navy base commandant and the Army post commander—were enlisted soldiers, sailors, and Marines. A proportionate number of Negroes were mixed throughout the long mess hall.

Seated Between Privates

The chatty, smiling Commander in Chief ate from the Navy regulation metal serving tray. He was seated between two youthful privates first class—a red-haired Marine from Arkansas and a trim soldier from New Jersey.

William Goff, youthful Marine, whose father is foreman of the ice company at Batesville, Ark., conversed easily with the President in response to questions.

Another member of the armed forces singled out by the President during the day for special notice was a Navy nurse. She was Lieut. (jg) Margaret Richards, whose family, formerly of Baltimore, now lives at Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.

Mr. Roosevelt stopped the line of inspection tour automobiles in front of the Navy dispensary, where the blue-uniformed nurses stood at attention with other officers and men of the hospital unit.

Lieutenant Richards, called to the side of the President's automobile, answered questions concerning operation of the dispensary.

The President asked her if she was happy here, and she said she was.

Came in Navy Cruiser

Mr. Roosevelt and his party, which included Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief, came north in one of the Navy's cruisers.

The Presidential party, in addition to Admiral Leahy, included Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, the President's physician; Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, military aide, and Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, naval aide.

Mr. Roosevelt, wearing a gray suit and tan shirt and sweater with navy tie, came ashore shortly after tugs had brought the cruiser alongside the dock. His brown fedora hat was turned up in front.

His black Scotch terrier, Fala, was along.

The Aleutians gave the visitors a sample of weather, as usual, of the milder sort common at this season—fog and rain, driven by shifting winds and williwaw gusts, with occasional fleeting sunshine and glimpses of blue sky.

Ignoring the rain and the mud underfoot, the armed forces turned out in the biggest dress-up day of Navy blue and Army brown, in the history of the base.

Expected Mrs. Roosevelt

Officially, the President's visit was a secret. But soldiers and sailors, instructed to police up their areas, guessed several days ago that someone of unusual importance was coming.

Some speculated it would be Mrs. Roosevelt.

The doubt was removed for the thousands of soldiers, sailors, Marines and civilian workers as they lined the roads and watched the President's car pass by.

Mr. Roosevelt left the warship at 10 a. m. and did not finish his tour until 4 p. m., six hours later. Except for the time out for lunch, he was on the go practically the entire time.

At the end, he passed before long ranks of white and Negro troops, drawn up at attention in warehouses of the Army quartermaster's depot. The warehouses protected the soldiers from the rain.

No newspaper reporters accompanied the President's party.

War correspondents, on assignment with Admiral Fletcher's North Pacific Force, were allowed to follow the inspection tour and attend the lunch. Secret Service men said, unofficially, that the President was just on a vacation.

President Studies Pacific Campaign

Associated Press from United States Navy

Pacific War Leaders Confer in Hawaii on Drive to Tokyo

President Roosevelt, in Hawaii July 26-29 for conferences with Pacic war leaders, studies huge wall map as Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of Pacific Fleet, points to Tokyo. With the President are Gen. Douglas MacArthur, left, Commander Southwest Pacific Forces, and Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President, second from right.

New Proposal Seen Upsetting To Shortwave

Continued from Page 1

telegraph companies carrying its program, and (2) local stations in France being willing to kill their own programs in order to make room for the American program.

Since this latter point is considered to be an obviously impossible sacrifice for foreign local stations to make, it would appear that the IRAC's proposal would kill this country's outward-going shortwave radiocasts.

Furthermore, even if some local stations did agree to pick up and use an American program, that program would still be subject to censorship by the authorities of that country, something which, of course, does not occur when a radiocast is being shortwaved directly from this country to listeners abroad.

An example of the danger inherent in such a condition is furnished by Boston's well-known shortwave station WRUL, which engages in a great deal of educational work over the air. Suppose, for example, WRUL wished to radiocast to Argentina a Spanish language address on democracy. It could now do so without the interference of the pro-Fascist Government of Buenos Aires. But if WRUL depended upon local Argentina stations to carry its program, the chances against its ever being heard in that country would be very great.

The present hearing in Washington was called in order to permit Government officials and the representatives of radio and telecommunication interests to lay the groundwork for American participation in future international communications conferences. The proposal regard short-wave lengths is but one of several that are before the hearing.

The proposal which is giving so much concern to short-wave radio men appears in a document entitled "Proposal of the IRAC for the Revision of Article Seven of the General Radio Regulations (Cairo Revision)." The article seven mentioned has to do with the allocation and use of wavelength frequencies.

IRAC Proposal

This IRAC proposal reads, in part, "If it is determined that frequencies must also be allocated for direct international broadcasting (that is, shortwave radiocasting), it becomes obvious that other services must be sacrificed. For example, if direct international broadcasting is to take precedence over radio services engaged in international telegraph and telephone communications, it is evident that radio cannot be an efficient method for handling international communication traffic.

"It seems doubtful that effective and direct international broadcasting can be justified except at a dangerous expense to maritime, aviation, amateur, and transoceanic communications services. Therefore, it seems necessary that careful consideration be given to spectrum space economies which can be effected by the use of relay (that is, telephone and telegraph) methods for transmitting broadcasting programs from one nation to another."

Although the State Department, as a participant in the IRAC, agreed to the latter's proposal, it was seriously embarrassed at today's hearing. This occurred when Walter S. Lemmon, chief of WRUL, reminded the Department's representative that back in 1933 at Montevideo, Uruguay, the American Republics had agreed to reserve five short-wave frequencies for radiocast between the nations of the Western Hemisphere. What is more, the United States was appointed to act as official guardian of these five wavelengths. It seems likely, however, that this agreement had slipped the Department's mind when it agreed to the IRAC proposal.

The IRAC is also asking that certain wavelengths be reserved for vital uses. It has been suggested, however, that such wavelengths might come from those which, many persons believe, will be taken from Germany, Italy, and Japan after the war. If this were done, it would probably reduce any necessity for saving wavelength space by giving shortwave space to the telephone and telegraph companies.

Japanese Rule on Guam Story Of Brutality and Oppression

Continued from Page 1

to their villages. More than 2,000 have already arrived, greatly overtaxing seven large tents which Civil Affairs put up for sleeping quarters, mess hall, hospital, cook tent, and office.

The colorful colony has spread itself out in dozens of pup tents made from Marine shelter halves and in rude leantos of corrugated tin roofing. Men, women, children, and infants swarm over the muddy site, which looks like a gypsy camp.

Families and friends are being united as truck after truck brings in natives picked up along the roadside to the foot of the refugee hill camp. But tragedy mingles with joy as word is brought in of people whom the Japanese executed before they fled at the Americans' coming.

Talks With Natives

After spending two days in the refugee camp during which time I talked with dozens of natives, I have been able to piece together a general broad account of Japanese activities and behavior on Guam. It will be a long time before the whole terrible story is told.

The Japanese landed Dec. 10, 1941, and occupied the whole island the same day. The natives were assembled immediately by the new authorities and addressed by an English-speaking Nipponese.

These were his words as recalled by a young Guam girl:

"We have come to give you safety and freedom because you are our brothers. Americans are not good to work with and they are people who would make slaves out of you. We are here as saviors to give you all the things you want if you co-operate with us. Our blood is all the same. We will build this island and give you the best of everything a human could have. You might as well forget the Americans because we have destroyed their ships, their army, their navy, and they will never come back to Guam. Our fighting force has completely wiped out Honolulu, Manila, and the West Coast. So let us be all together and work for our Emperor who sent his force to help the people."

Learn Meaning of Work

Guamanians soon learned the meaning of "work for our Emperor" when they were pressed into forced labor battalions with a daily wage of one yen, exchangeable at the rate of about seven cents. The natives also were required to turn in American money which was exchanged for two yen for one United States dollar.

Men, women, and children over eight years of age were set to work digging trenches, cultivating rice paddies, carrying ammunition, building airports, and in general converting Guam into a Japanese fortress. Many caves from which we have been flushing the Japanese in recent weeks were found stocked with a 90-day supply of ammunition.

The natives were given little or no food and because of their working hours from sunrise to sunset they had no opportunity to raise food crops.

Girls Made Servants

In some cases native girls were made servants for the officers among the 400 or 500 naval personnel left on the island after the invasion. Guam parents made it clear they would let themselves be killed before sacrificing their daughters. The Japanese apparently capitulated to this defiance.

The Japanese converted the Roman Catholic cathedral in Agana, the island's principal city, into a warehouse. They permitted services in Agana at the Roman Catholic chapel but closed the Protestant church almost immediately. Later all religious worship was prohibited in Agana. On the remainder of the island village-church worship was permitted once a week but was finally cut to once a month and eventually forbidden. The reason given was that the natives were praying for the return of the Americans. Priests and ministers were forced into labor battalions along with the rest of the people.

Didn't Forget Americans

But the Guamanians didn't forget the Americans. The sentiments of practically all the 20,000 natives are suggested in some plaintive verses sung here today by young Maria and Gregorio Daguon. The brother and sister wrote the words—fitted to a faintly reminiscent Broadway tune—when the Japanese first came to Guam, and they used to sing it secretly to help keep up their courage.

Here is a typical verse:

"Oh, Uncle Sam, Uncle Sam,
my dear Uncle Sam,
Won't you please come back to
Guam?
Our life is in danger, you
better come.
Just come and kill these dirty
Japanese on Guam.
Oh Uncle Sam, Uncle Sam, my
dear Uncle Sam,
Won't you please come back
to Guam?"

Guamanians were forbidden to speak English, and the new authorities closed down the schools for two months. The schools were reopened with attendance compulsory for children between seven and 15. A Japanese from Saipan was brought to Guam as interpreter and naval officers—also enlisted personnel, according to some accounts—were the first teachers.

Take Over Schools

After about six months the faculties were composed entirely of civilians from Saipan. The invaders moved into the schoolrooms with characteristic cruelty. The children were disciplined by being severely slapped and were sometimes knocked down by the teachers.

Guam merchants suffered along with everyone else. The Japanese took inventories of the island stores and turned all merchandise belonging to the natives over to the civil administration. Most of the natives were not paid for their goods which were redistributed to the Japanese and to the half-Japanese storekeepers who sold the merchandise back to the natives.

Such were the characteristics of this 2½-year-long oppression.

Natives Locked Up

Natives who had served the United States Navy were locked up for two months then allowed to go free until shortly before our arrival. Guamanians found guilty of breaking the laws of the new order or suspected of expressing pro-American sentiments, were beaten. A Guam priest who was asked what he thought of Americans and Japanese replied, "the Americans are the best people on earth but right now we're just like prisoners."

He and another man were tied up for six days charged with spying and sentenced to execution. They escaped and remained at large being sustained by two other natives who were supposed to be looking for them.

Concentration Camps

When the Japanese Army began arriving in large numbers in April, it cleared the natives from Agana and took over private dwellings. At this time the invaders began rounding up the natives, placing them in a series of concentration camps where they were when we came.

The villagers, however, were mostly left in villages under guard. With the approach of July 21 the Japanese occupation developed into a reign of terror. People were forbidden to look up at our planes or to applaud American victories in air fights.

Brutal beatings and clubbings became commonplace as the uneasy enemy suspected the natives of spying for the Americans.

7.8 Billion Rise In Incomes Shown

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 12

Income payments to individuals reached $75,700,000,000 in the first six months of 1943 and $34,167,000,000 in the same period of 1939.

Such payments to individuals in June aggregated $13,496,000,000, a record, the Commerce Department announced Aug. 11.

8 Mississippi Electors Announce Reservations

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 12 (AP)—Mississippi's nine electors have announced support of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket, but eight of them said in a qualifying statement they would vote for the nominees "unless something occurs which would make it contrary or inimical to the best interests of the people of Mississippi for us to do so."

United States Seen Facing A 'Transportation Monopoly'

Continued from Page 1

the Department's attitude, contended that he was describing not a theory, but a condition.

"Consider the past and present situation of the West and the South," he said. "These regions have vast natural resources which have remained comparatively undeveloped. With 47 per cent of the nation's population in 1939, they produced only 35 per cent of the national income. The average income in these areas in 1939 was less than $450 per person and $1,300 per employed worker.

"The concentration of manufacture in the North and East is the most obvious characteristic of our economy. More than one-half of the population of the country is located in Eastern territory, where 65 per cent of the national income is produced. Although the average income in the East in 1939 can hardly be called excessive ($701 per person; $1,988 per employed worker), it was more than 50 per cent greater than the average income in the remainder of the country.

"The 'colonial system' in our national economy whereby the West and the South produce basic materials and do little manufacturing, and the East emphasizes the production of high-unit-value products, condemns the country to an unbalanced economy and a lower level of income than would result from the full use of all our productive resources. The North and East are not over-developed; the South and West are underdeveloped.

Rate Structure Hit

"The South and the West remain undeveloped largely because of a discriminatory and excessive freight rate structure which has been imposed upon them by the railroads. It is futile to build plants or to seek capital for new enterprises in the South and West, no matter what their natural resources, in the face of the transportation handicaps which stifle their development and growth. If we are going to try to achieve full production after the war through a free enterprise system, we might as well have courage to face this fact."

Mr. Berge cited these instances of what he called the "paralyzing effects of unjust discriminations" in the freight rate structure:

"The rate on work clothing in carload lots from Macon, Ga., to Chicago, a distance of 817 miles, is $15.60 per 1,000 pounds, compared with the rate of only $11.20 from Philadelphia to Chicago, a haul of 814 miles. The disparity between different regions is clearly indicated by similar differentials. Thus from Omaha, Neb., to Columbus, Ohio, a distance of 748 miles, the rate is $18.70 per 1,000 pounds, compared with the rate of $15.20 from Fitchburg, Mass., to Columbus, a distance of 743 miles. From Denver, Colo., to Evansville, Ind., 1,083 miles, the freight rate is $29.40 per 1,000 pounds, compared with a rate of $18.40 from New London, Conn., to Evansville, a distance of 1,088 miles.

Situation Summarized

He stated that governmental reports have summarized the situation as follows:

On the average, goods subject to class rates, so important in the marketing of industrial products, must pay rates 37 per cent higher in the South than for comparable services in the East; and in the West, these rates are 46 to 71 per cent higher than in the East. These figures are typical and carry their own story. Railroad organizations contend that rates cannot be reduced until traffic increases; and industry responds that new production cannot be started in the South and West until rates are reduced.

"Obviously in transportation as in all other industries, a reduction of the price of service is a prerequisite to securing increased traffic. Unfortunately experience has taught us that voluntary rate reduction cannot be expected from the organized railroad industry; either the log jam must be broken by mandatory governmental orders prescribing lower rates, or else the industry's power to maintain its monopoly pricing must be broken.

"The West and South have long fought against these high and discriminatory freight rates. Thus far it has been a battle without victory, carrying in its wake loss of local industries, reduction in purchasing power, drift of population to more favored regions, and in many sections, even the closing of schools and the loss of homes and farms. This bitter experience has taught the people of these regions one basic lesson—that it will avail them nothing to build factories, to develop power projects, to seek new industries and new capital, unless these freight rate handicaps, which act as a slow poison to industrial development, are removed."

The contention of the Justice Department is that in order "to continue their restrictive policy on all forms of transportation, the railroads have now come forward with a plan for fastening upon the nation a complete transportation monopoly under their domination." This plan, which Mr. Berge says is advanced in the name of "free enterprise," contemplates, in the view of the department, the development of regional integrated transportation systems, which would control and operate rail, motor, water, and air transport facilities throughout large geographic areas.

"To achieve this plan the railroads advocate the repeal of the charter of American freedom; the Sherman Antitrust Act, as it applies to transportation," Mr. Berge holds. "The sponsors of this program in one of their public pronouncements remarked that they (the railroad owners) are not concerned whether their returns come from water, rail, bus, or air services. This expression of the railroads' case leaves no question but that the purpose of this scheme to bring all forms of public transportation under the domination of the railroads is designed to preserve the excessive capitalization of the railroads regardless of the economic effects upon the nation.

Fight for Free Enterprise

"It requires no extended analysis to understand the economic power of such 'integrated transportation systems.' Such regional monopolies of all forms of transportation would possess the power of life and death over every community and every industry. Their rate policies would determine the location of industry, the sources from which raw materials would be drawn, the markets to which finished products would move, the possibilities of geographical shifts of population and industry, and the employment opportunities for a large proportion of the workers in industry, trade, agriculture and mining. Indeed, any such extension of private monopoly power would make public ownership and operation of their transportation facilities inevitable unless the people are to accept a freezing of progress and economic expansion. In short, such regional monopolies in the basic industry, whose tentacles reach out into all industry and trade, would have power exceeding that which the Government itself can exercise.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Beecham Greeted in Mexico

By Charles Poore

Mexico City

Mexico now has two opera companies, giving altogether in one week recently five performances; three by the new Opera de Mexico, and two by the already established Opera Nacional.

Sra. Icaza, president of the new company, brought over Sir Thomas Beecham for a Mozart Festival, than which nothing could be more pleasing to this Mozart-loving populace.

The season opened auspiciously with "Don Giovanni," the cast including John Brownlee, John Dudley, John Walsh, Florence Kirk, Barbara Trexell, Mimi Benzell, Lorenzo Alvary—an excellent Leporello—and Ignacio Rufino. Stage direction was by Fernando Wagner, recalled as the producer some seasons ago in Bellas Artes of some excellent English-language dramas. Waldeen, an American dancer, directed the ballet. It was a good production, although the ballet of Waldeen was stiff and formal.

The Opera de Mexico is sponsored, according to the program notes, by the Secretary of Public Education, the Secretary of the Central Department of the Federal District, and the Secretary of Esthetic Education, now Carlos Pellicer, prose writer and poet. Financial support is given by various metropolitan banks and commercial houses.

Meanwhile, the Opera Nacional staged an excellent "Otello" under the direction of Guido Picco, a theater man of Italian training, resident here.

Mr. Picco was graduated from the Milan Conservatory in organ, piano, and composition. He has directed performances of opera in many Italian cities, even staging a Wagner cycle in the city of Brescia. As a Milanese, he knows the traditions of La Scala, which no doubt explains his skill with Verdi. On coming to Mexico, he organized troupes for tours, and gave opera in Monterrey, Guadalajara, and San Luis Potosi. He is said to have plans in association with Conciertos Daniel, to make a tour of South American cities next season.

After "Otello," the company gave representation of "La Forza del Destino" in which Frederick Jagel distinguished himself in the role of Don Alvaro. Other artists in the cast were Stella Roman and Carlos Morelli. Gaetano Merola came over from San Francisco to conduct the performance. Mr. Merola also directed to acclaim a performance of "The Barber of Seville."

Carlos Chavez, in his season of symphony concerts in Bellas Artes, has presented again an original score by Maria Teresa Prieto. This time it was a Symphonic Poem, which, according to the program notes, records the impressions of the composer when viewing the ruins at Chichén-Itzá. Scenes of Mayan days are recalled such as a ball game, a maiden about to be led to sacrifice, and a popular procession.

Another work this season was Grant Still's "And They Hanged Him on a Tree," for orchestra, soprano solo, and commentator, with Concepcion de los Santos in the solo part, and Carlos Pellicer as commentator.

Also the nine symphonies of Beethoven have been offered. Mr. Chavez resorted to strange tempi and exaggerated emphasis in Nos. 1 to 8, but the audiences liked the music, served his way, with an air of excitement. He was more regular in No. 9 giving it with the assistance of the chorus of the conservatory, and of Irma Gonzalez, Concepcion de los Santos, Jose I. Sanchez, and Roberto Silva in the solo parts.

Eva García, pianist, has appeared in private recitals, introducing compositions of the young Guatemalan composer, Ricardo Castillo. For these she wore the holiday costume of the Guatemalan Indian of the Quetzaltenango tribe.

Miss Garcia shows a special gift for interpretating the music of Latin-America—Cuban, Mexican, Guatemalan; and her programs find much favor.

Désiré Defauw at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

The last week of symphonic music at Ravinia was given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under the baton of its regular director, Désiré Defauw. It began (Aug. 1) with a program whose principal constituent was Debussy's "La Mer."

It is in music such as this that Mr. Defauw's gift for bringing about transparency is particularly notable. The orchestra often had played "La Mer" before, but never with so much clarity, and, indeed, rarely with so much imaginative insight. Debussy's composition does not seem ever hereabout to have been given the whole-hearted admiration accorded to the Nocturnes or "Iberia." Perhaps one reason may be found in the circumstance that but few conductors understand how fully to reveal it.

Bach's B minor Suite for flute and strings began the program. Here, too, Mr. Defaux accomplished a little masterpiece of interpretation, for he found for the music that combination of lightness, dignity and humor which the German master drew from his admiration for French orchestral works.

* * *

The soloist of the concert was Alexander Brailowsky, who elected to be heard in Tchaikovsky's hackneyed B flat minor Concerto. This was not a felicitous choice for an artist who, while, indeed, possessing great technical ability, seemed to show an instinct for poetical performance in inverse proportion.

At the second concert (Aug. 3) Mr. Defauw offered a highly picturesque and even spectacular presentation of Dvořák's "New World" Symphony. The voice of criticism, however, may point out that the conductor's reading often was at variance with the tempo and other indications in the score. The first movement lost something by the quick pace at which the conductor took it. This, to be sure, was partly the fault of the composer, who gave the tempo as Allegro molto. The metronome indication, which followed, was evidently the composer's correct conception. It was not easy, either, to agree with Mr. Defauw's changes in the unfolding of some of the slow movement.

Of great brilliance was the performance of Berlioz's Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," which the conductor and the orchestra delivered with electric splendor.

* * *

Ravel's "Pavane for a Dead Infanta," originally composed for piano, has not often been heard in these parts in the composer's orchestral transcription. It was beautifully played at this concert, with an expressive simplicity which deepened the music's poignancy.

Probably with a view to giving variety to the program, and also to exploiting the talents of his performers, Mr. Defauw included Mozart's Symphonie Concertante for violin, viola and orchestra, with the solo parts respectively allotted to John Weicher and Milton Preves (leaders of their sections in the orchestra). Both gave a polished and technically expert reading of their parts, and the conductor saw to it that Mozart's symphonic background was made more than a mere adjunct to the music of the principals.

At the third program (Aug. 5) the orchestra won a new triumph with Berlioz's "Fantastic" Symphony. Mr. Defauw, who gave a superb performance of the piece in Orchestra Hall last season, evidently has made it one of the battle-horses upon which to ride to great victories of art. It is scarcely possible to imagine a more effective underlining of Berlioz's imaginative masterpiece than that which was set forth at this concert. The players were swept by the conductor's astonishing insight into every detail of the score into a presentation of uncommon virtuosity.

* * *

The program, which began with Beethoven's Overture to "Coriolanus," ended with Mr. Brailowsky's negotiation of the piano part of Rachmaninov's Second Concerto. This proved to be even less suited to the artist's rather metallic touch than Tchaikovsky's concerto had been at the opening concert. Rachmaninov's music does indeed contain generous opportunities for the bravura which the pianist has so abundantly at his disposal; but it asks also for poetic and musical sensitivity, and Mr. Brailowsky appeared to have but little of that to give it.

The last orchestral concert (Aug. 6) brought forward Schumann's "Rhenish" Symphony as its principal feature. Mr. Defauw evidently is attached to that composition, for he had performed it in Orchestra Hall last season, and having failed to win success for the interpretation, was determined to try again. It is sad to record that once more failure waited upon the reading. This was due, not only to the circumstance that there is insufficient time at Ravinia for the rigorous rehearsal which might extract some kind of balance from Schumann's muddy orchestration, but in the first four movements many of the composer's demands for nuance were completely ignored.

On the other hand, César Franck's "Le Chasseur Maudit" was a triumph of brilliant performance, as also was the playing of Mottl's arrangement of some pieces from Grétry's "Céphale et Procris."

Changes at the Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Bowl's twenty-third season has had an unusual weather handicap, the records showing that this has been the second coldest summer known in Southern California. In addition, circumstances have disrupted the orchestra and exchanged the old for an organization that is all but new. Exigencies of war and new union rules that went into effect on July 1, luring some of the best instrumentalists into the movies, have reduced the former personnel to a mere guard.

Improvement, nevertheless, appears in the artistic standard of the programs; and it is interesting to see how the players react to different conductors.

* * *

Dimitri Mitropoulos directed into the second week, yet he hardly had a chance to disclose his powers to the full. It may have been the inexperience of the ensemble or his lack of familiarity with the Bowl, but his presentations of the Brahms Second Symphony and the Rachmaninov Second seemed somewhat uninspired and disjointed.

Shorter works fared better, though Prokofiev's "Classical" Symphony and Piano Concerto No. 3, with Mr. Mitropoulos as soloist, failed to arouse much enthusiasm. Marian Anderson, contralto, soloist on July 18, attracted a colossal audience for her Bowl debut; but perhaps because of the character of her program she did not altogether dominate the situation. A Monteverdi aria and a group of Brahms songs, sung with orchestral accompaniment, were out of the order of Bowl fare. Then, too, a large proportion of the audience was evidently there to hear her in favorite spirituals.

Introspective singing of the sort which Miss Anderson has been dispensing in recent seasons seems a little unsuited to the great amphitheater. The same might also be said of Lotte Lehmann, soprano, who was soloist on the following Tuesday night. With the first rows some 30 yards distant, and the last row of boxes an eighth of a mile away, Wagner's "Träume" or Strauss' "Morgen" are going to be ineffective, no matter who sings them, except to listeners at the very front.

The orchestra, under Otto Klemperer, played with unwonted refinement and fluency. Mr. Klemperer's qualities were even more in evidence in the symphony program on the following Thursday, when he gave superlative studies of the Overture to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," Strauss' "Don Juan," and Beethoven's Third Symphony.

* * *

Ezio Pinza as soloist, and George Szell, conductor, were paired in the opening of the fourth week, with Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6, and dramatic excerpts from Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounov," as program fare. Mr. Szell did not always keep the fire alight in the orchestral part of the score, but Mr. Pinza in the vocal part won the audience beyond any doubt.

The four programs weekly have been well diversified. Veloz and Yolanda gave a brilliant dance performance, and Katherine Dunham and her company attracted two large audiences for exhibitions of Negro and primitive dance rhythms. Low-price Sunday evening concerts, an extended visit by the Russian Ballet, and "A Night in Vienna" are among events that indicate Bowl policy on the popular side.

Hal D. Crain

Alexander Knox as Woodrow Wilson

In Twentieth-Century-Fox's "Wilson," continuing at the Roxy Theater, New York.

Drama in South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pretoria, South Africa

The foundation stone of what it is hoped will become a professional National Theater of South Africa has been laid by two English actresses, Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Marda Vanne.

Miss Vanne is South African-born, the daughter of the late Sir William van Hulsteyn, a pioneer lawyer, financier and farmer of the Witwatersrand.

Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Marda Vanne have now embarked on their third tour of the Union with a well-trained company, playing Noel Coward's farce, "Blithe Spirit." The season opened in the administrative capital in a newly decorated Opera House, one of the oldest theater buildings in South Africa.

* * *

The two actresses arrived in South Africa in 1940 at the invitation of Maj. Myles Bourke, patron of drama and founder of the Pretoria Repertory Theater, and now Officer Commanding the Union Defense Force Entertainment Unit, which has done such excellent work in entertaining troops in camps in the Union, up North, and in Italy.

After presenting a number of successful productions in Pretoria with local talent and on inadequate stages with makeshift lighting effects and décor Miss Ffrangcon-Davies was called to England by John Gielgud to play Lady Macbeth with him in London and on tour. She had previously built up a reputation when she played in "The Immortal Hour," and as Elizabeth Barrett in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." In the United States she played with Ernest Truck in "Many Waters."

* * *

At the conclusion of her London tour Miss Ffrangcon-Davies received permission from the British Government to return to South Africa and immediately resumed work on her cherished scheme. The work started four years ago was now fruitful of results.

After presenting four plays the producers were able to form their own company, composed mostly of amateurs and a few artists who had had overseas training and experience. The result of their first tour exceeded expectation. Everywhere, in the big cities and small "dorps," they found enthusiastic support.

Painters of Provincetown

By Dorothy Adlow

Provincetown, Mass.

An art exhibition in Provincetown can never be a routine midsummer assignment. It forces upon a serious gallery-trotter a holiday; tosses in a relaxing sail on an excursion boat down Massachusetts Bay; provides gratuitously brilliant sunshine, briny air, restful vistas of sea and sky; imposes a temporary suspension from clockwork schedule. By the time of landing on the long wharf, there is little inclination towards the solemn job of estimate and appraisal.

But the Provincetown annual exhibition never lets you down. It is the holiday exhibition among exhibitions, the diversion from the stock-in-trade, the release from standardization, the contrast to the lugubriousness that prevails in so many art displays.

* * *

For four decades, Provincetown has been a seat and center of the arts. Painters have come and gone. Waves of new influence have washed its shores. Noteworthy artists, dabblers, hobby artists, students have visited and settled there. Transients have had their momentary inspiration, and gone elsewhere to snatch the latest catchphrase of artistic fashion.

Provincetown, which knows the taste of adversity, the pinch of poverty, the lash of the tempest, possesses remarkable endurance and resistance. It has its whig and tory elements, nurses intramural grudges, cultivates favorites. The artists have acknowledged a good deal from Paris; they have absorbed, assimilated, transformed to their own needs. They have chosen discriminately, rejecting the unreasonable, avoiding the pretentious, suspecting the sensational.

* * *

On the whole, Provincetown favors the romantic trends in l'école de Paris. It is partial to methods that promote feeling, wonder and astonishment. It gives less consideration to the intellectual phases, to functionalism and pondered abstractions. It stems from the Gauguin-Van Gogh - Matisse - Dufy - Klee - Miró branch.

Now, these tendencies in paint encourage adventure. They carry the artist to a high pitch of excitement and exact a maximum exploitation of means. Provincetown painters are dauntless; they embark upon the fantastic with the buoyancy and unaffectedness of folk artists. Indeed, in retrospect, the annual display shows a predominantly folk quality. It is free of any didactic purpose.

* * *

Artists in general make a pilgrimage into the world of make-believe, or they convert the scenes and objects of daily experience into a dream. Native flowers magnify in size, brighten in color; shells on the beach come alive in their dynamic spirals; fish and submarine plant forms are converted into amusing fanciful decorations. We are reminded of crewel embroideries of the Colonial needlewoman, of the improvised designs on ancient Cretan pottery. The pictures are not salon pieces, but ornaments for the little houses in which the natives live, bright and happy decorations. If folk art style became a cultivated taste among modern painters, it seems to have found its proper application in Provincetown.

There is another engaging domestic feature. There are prevailing surnames in the annual of this year; plying the brush is an occupation of complete households. There are pictures by wives and husbands, sisters-in-law, offspring. Artistic clans seem to be evolving.

* * *

Among Provincetown painters Ross Moffett holds a unique and noteworthy position. He is the least derivative and most indigenous of all. Mr. Moffett has watched and studied the fisherfolk. In his compact portrayals, he has shown the discernment of an artist who understands what strength can come through a spare use of the brush, and that what is said must be reported with dignity and cogency.

Based in fact, his pictures are strengthened and heightened by thoughtful adjustment of patterns, by balance and tension and contrast. There is as much poetry, as deeply emotional intensity as in neighboring pictures, but Mr. Moffett knows that discipline has its compensation, that restraint can be expressive.

Agnes Weinrich has contributed substantially to these displays over the years, composing abstractions with planes of color sensitively modulated. The nocturnal canvases of John Sanford, Jr., and the silvery compositions of Philip Malicoat provide tonal contrast with their neighbors. Thomas Hunt's still-life is flowing; Charles Heinz's houses are painted impetuously; Vernon Smith is subdued; Heinrich Pfeiffer vigorous; Bruce McKain descriptive; Mab Pfeiffer inventive; W. Shea craftsmanly.

Other exhibitors are Ellen Ravenscroft, George Yater, John McCoy, Nancy Ferguson, Blanche Lazzell, Hope Vorhees Pfeiffer, Sam Charles, Bessie Howard, Lloyd Embry, Gail Trowbridge, Mary Hackett, Dorothy Lake Gregory, Langston Moffett, George E. Browne, and Donald Witherstine.

A wing has been added to the Association building and it is named for the pioneer artist of Provincetown, Charles Webster Hawthorne. Currently a memorial display is shown there of the works by Olive Chaffee, one of the most gifted painters who ever settled at the tip end of Cape Cod.

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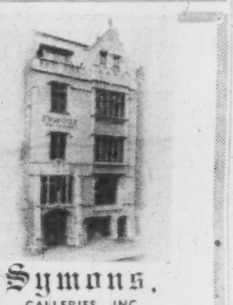

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Active Waiting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HUMAN experience waiting may be either irksome or pleasant, depending upon what one is waiting for; but he who knows that God is All, hence that good only is real, knows also that in reality there is nothing but good for which to wait. True waiting is a process of unfoldment rather than the occupation of a space of time in which things may take a turn either for better or for worse. Comparable to the unfoldment of a flower from the bud, is the unfoldment of good in experience for those who understand that God is the only Life, and that Life is Love, ever present and eternal.

Waiting need not mean inactivity; indeed, periods of waiting can be valuable and productive when one knows how to harness his thoughts and direct them into spiritual channels. Such waiting is prayer, and prayer is a productive activity. The reward of true prayer is quietness, calmness, joy, freedom, and peace—a serenity understood only by those who know how to commune with God.

* * *

Promises of rest and freedom are found in Scripture for those who wait upon the Lord. Said the Psalmist (Psalms 37:9), "Those that wait upon the Lord, they shall inherit the earth." Moments and hours which to mortal sense are spent in waiting for something to happen, can be periods of loving surrender to divine Love, obedience to God's plan, and wholesome acceptance of His will, acceptance of harmony, the divine heritage of man.

It is a mistake to think that man must wait for something to happen, either good or bad. God's creation is perfect; therefore the passage of time alone brings neither improvement nor retrogression. Time, chance, and change have nothing to do with the perfection and harmony of man, made in God's likeness. Beauty, peace, harmony, joy are inseparable from God and untouched by time. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 246): "Man is not a pendulum, swinging between evil and good, joy and sorrow, sickness and health, life and death. Life and its faculties are not measured by calendars. The perfect and immortal are the eternal likeness of their Maker."

* * *

Called to the bedside of one who was dying, a Christian Scientist turned humbly and resolutely away from the picture of mortal man waiting for death to the assurance that God is the only Life and that man's life is inseparable from God. A line from the poem, "Mother's Evening Prayer," by Mrs. Eddy, came to mind: "O Life divine, that owns each waiting hour" (Poems, p. 4). The time of waiting was seen to be in the possession of infinite Life, Truth, and Love, which know no inaction, diseased action, nor reaction. The clear vision of endless life was maintained in spite of the opposite testimony presented by the corporeal senses, and the sick man was healed.

* * *

Several days of waiting preceded the raising of Lazarus from the dead. Certainly those waiting days were not a period of spiritual inactivity, of worry or fear or despair. Rather were they a time of triumphant reversal of sense testimony and the consequent proof that God is All, and death but a dream of life, substance, and intelligence in matter. Commenting on the restoration of Lazarus, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 493), "If Jesus awakened Lazarus from the dream, illusion, of death, this proved that the Christ could improve on a false sense." And she adds pointedly, "Who dares to doubt this consummate test of the power and willingness of divine Mind to hold man forever intact in his perfect state, and to govern man's entire action?"

Spiritual activity is the only real activity, and we may well improve our time in thinking on the things of Spirit, searching thought, and rebuking false trusts and evidences. The battle ground between good and evil is in individual consciousness, and progress demands that we employ wisely each waiting moment in winning this battle.

* * *

It is our privilege to express the healing truth we know. To do this we must maintain a constant sense of unity with the divine. Time spent in true prayer is fruitful and productive of good. The perfection of God and of man as His reflection must sometime fully appear, and we can improve our time in watching, working, and waiting for this mighty healing truth to be universally accepted. We shall not wait in vain, for the promise reads (Isaiah 11:9), "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRENCH SOFA OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

THIS ORNATE SOFA was made in the France of about 1770, and designed in accordance with the fashion in decoration that is known as Louis XVI. Its framework is delicately carved and gilded, and the upholstery is a tapestry of Beauvais. The pattern accords with the elegance which typified French art of the eighteenth century, a luxurious art suited to palatial residences.

This style of Louis XVI was manifestly a departure from the mode of Louis XV. The latter was intimate, restless, and extravagant. The decorator never heeded lines of structure, but evolved his designs in a multiplicity of curves, scrolls, and flourishes. He was capricious, gay, lively. The walls dissolved into the ceiling, the frame dipped into the picture; the patterns burst forth exuberantly in all directions.

The style of Louis XVI exercised a disciplinary and chastening effect upon this extravagance. It was sponsored during the reign of Louis XV and aimed to "bring art back to antique traditions." The line straightened, the cabinet work became rectangular; fine proportion was emphasized, details were exquisitely wrought. Decorative arts accorded with architectural design and there was greater harmony in general schemes of decoration, as there was greater repose in the straightened lines. Nothing was forced, and each part was held in due regard as it related to the whole. While exuberance of the Louis XV manner had been overcome, the love of elegance persisted. Dignity had replaced spontaneity.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Lineage

The genealogy of oak and elm
In summer's clouded green
Is not inscribed;
Nor yet
In fall
When fire consumes each bright and burning leaf.

But winter loves the shape and bones of things;
Of maple, aspen, elm,
Of beech and oak;
Tracing
On snow
The ancestry of each in one dark line.

FRANCES MINTURN HOWARD

A Chart and Some Notes

ON THE TRAIN, I tried to diagram from memory the window of the geraniums. But I couldn't get the plants in the right places.

The window, with a single pane, took up most of the front of a little gray stone house set tightly in its row, like nearly all the city's houses. You would think the builders could have spared a foot or two for space between dwellings, with an interminable wilderness to subdivide. But no, the homes march around the streets like Greek phalanxes, shoulder to shoulder against intrusion, except where in some specially quiet and narrow street an archway induces the curious gaze to follow through to a grassy yard wedged between the trusty backs of the ancient buildings. A chair, a book, tell you an inhabitant agrees with you about this spot.

But the geraniums. Some fashionable Fifth Avenue shop, with an important window to decorate, is looking for the kind of person who set those plants just so. There must have been five pots. Each cluster of dusty pink blooms burst with an unexpected impact against the pane, to make a galaxy as irregularly right as a starry sky. After the conductor asked for my ticket, I did not go back to my elusive diagram. There were other things to remember.

* * *

I jotted them into my notebook under the heading:

Quebec—don't forget:

(1) The elevator from the base of the bluff to the boardwalk on Dufferin Terrace. It takes you up at an angle twenty degrees from vertical and reminds you—fortunately just *after* it has deposited you safely at the top—of Thornton Wilder's fatal Bridge of San Luis Rey. You ride in a little cab, like a sawed-off street-car, and you can look out the back window, down, down, as you go up, up.

(2) The streets that give up trying to climb the hills, and break into broad iron stairways, lined on either side by quaint houses from a French eighteenth century, or with little shops frequented only by the dwellers in the "old city."

(3) The soft French voices.

(4) The windows, all casements in true French style, that open with insatiable curiosity on the spiraling thoroughfares; the people in them, looking out into the mauve evening, into the clean and scentless air.

(5) The Place Royale, with its lead-colored Hotel Louis XIV looking old enough to have entertained its namesake and the suggestion of velveted violence lurking in a shadowy doorway of the antique structure.

(6) The sudden contrast in the sight of children cleaning the gutters and sidewalks of the rue Notre-Dame that leads out of the Place Royale, doing their work like artists in love with it, like bohemians in their alternate intenseness and gayety.

(7) The natural, light-handed humor of the French, satirical, fanciful, as when a group of tots about five years old waited at the corner of an incredibly narrow street to see the bus stop. While the door was open, just before the bus pulled away, they spied a lady who looked as if she could take a gentle joke. They waved at her. "Good-by," they cried, "good-by." Then they ran away, laughing to one another. I saw the people inside the bus, including the unknown beneficiary of their lightsome farewell, laughing a little, too.

(8) The broad wooden stairway leading up from the boardwalk—up and then up again, and up and up some more to the top of the bluff where it rises to the fort—stairs that looked harder to achieve, but proved easier in comparison with their reward than almost any other worth-while thing I ever did. From the base of the fort, you can see the St. Lawrence curving this way to the sea and that way into the vast empire the French trappers opened to the world. Flat and tubby ferries waddle complacently on the water below. The streets of "the old city" crawl away down there in the honeycomb that little people have made. The honeycomb is five stories high, as you will discover when you wander into it at twilight. Far across the St. Lawrence, an infinite perspective changes from the yellow and green of river banks to the hazier tones of fading meadow lands and the blues of the almost indistinct hills where the gaze begins to limp.

(9) The golden windows—the golden windows of the city on a hill, when the sun looks up with you at the peopled heights.

(10) "A la Bien-aimée," played by capable strings in the mellow wood-paneled room where Château guests gather for a late afternoon snack and conversation, improved by the view.

(11) The deck—a veritable back yard—built on top of a sloping roof far down there under the bluff, and entered from a dormer window in a steeper roof beside it, flowers set there in pots, all the railings cleanly painted, all the waving curtains doubtless tempting someone inside to come out and enjoy the day.

* * *

Well, the notes preserved the remembrance. But the chart would not show where the geraniums were placed in the window. I would tell you to go and see for yourself, but I neglected to observe the street names, musical French ones though they must have been, where the little gray house dispensed its blessing on each appreciative passer-by.

CARLYLE MORGAN

The Great "Upper Lake" of the Western Hemisphere

THE MISTRANSLATION which gave Lake Superior its present name was one of those happy mistakes that occur occasionally. The first French explorers, approaching the great inland lake by way of the Ottawa River and Lake Huron and knowing nothing of the connection of that lake with Lake Erie, referred to their discovery as *"le lac supérieur."* Properly translated the expression should be "Upper Lake," that is, the lake above Lake Huron. But the English name is so apt in many ways that it would be a pity for this largest of the Great Lakes to have been named for surrounding Indian tribes.

The word "superior" suggests something a little remote, a trifle chilly, decidedly unusual and unique. Lake Superior has all of these characteristics. It is the largest body of fresh water in the world. Its geological origin has distinction and even the allure of mystery. The great basin in which it lies is unique in geological history and grand in scenic effect. . . .

The first recorded exploration of Lake Superior occurred early in the seventeenth century. By 1658 there was a fairly accurate map of it, and in 1672 an excellent map was published in France. Two Frenchmen spent the winter of 1659-1660 on its shores and near by. A mission station was established at Chequamegon Bay in 1665. These dates show how far back in recorded history—as American history goes—this lake almost in the center of the continent became known and, to some extent, settled. . . .

Fur traders and missionaries played the chief roles in the story of the lake throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. Men whose names are synonymous with great daring and fame occur in the annals. . . . There were also humble men whose names have been forgotten, but whose services as voyageurs to the traders and missionaries made trips into this region possible. How could anyone reach the interior except by birch-bark canoes? And who save Indians and French-Canadian voyageurs would ever dare to navigate Lake Superior's rock-bound northern shore in such cockleshells? Today it seems fantastic even to think of such hardihood, as one looks at the formidable unbroken cliffs, and realizes that there the winds have a clean sweep across some two hundred and fifty miles of open water. . . .

Lake Superior's shore line was almost completely wooded when first seen by white men. . . . Magnificent hardwood forests graced the south shore. A remnant may still be seen in the Porcupine Mountains of the Michigan shore. There were also white and red pine forests on the south shore. These were cut in the period between 1850 and 1890. Then the Maine and Canuck lumberjacks of that shore moved over to the American north shore and denuded that stretch in the years between 1890 and 1925. Today there are few pine trees left. Poplars grew after fires swept the slashings, but these are still very young—and very lovely in their dress of autumn gold against the almost Mediterranean blue of the lake in October.—From "Lake Superior," by GRACE LEE NUTE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Forgotten Walls

All through the woods
the old stone walls
lie overgrown with moss and fern—
winding up hillsides,
lost in the bog—
crossing the trail at every turn.

Forgotten markers
of pasture walls,
boundary lines; divisions stern—
all through the woods
the old stone walls
lie scattered—covered with moss and fern.

JOHN BARBRICK

Une Attente active

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page.

SUR LE PLAN humain, l'expectative peut être soit pénible soit agréable, selon la nature de ce qu'on attend; mais ceux qui savent que Dieu est Tout, donc que le bien seul est réel, savent aussi qu'en vérité le bien est l'unique chose à laquelle on puisse s'attendre. La vraie attente est un développement plutôt qu'un état passif ou qu'un intervalle de temps à occuper jusqu'à ce que les choses se décident en bien ou en mal. Comparable au développement de la fleur qui s'épanouit, ce déroulement du bien se poursuit dans la carrière du disciple lorsqu'il comprend que Dieu est la seule Vie, que cette Vie est Amour, toujours présente, éternelle.

Attendre ne signifie pas nécessairement être inactif; au contraire, les périodes d'attente peuvent être précieuses et productives lorsqu'on sait discipliner ses pensées et les conduire dans des voies spirituelles. Attendre ainsi, c'est prier; or la prière est une activité féconde. La vraie prière trouve sa récompense dans la quiétude, le calme, la joie, la liberté, la paix — dans une sérénité que comprennent seulement ceux qui savent communier avec Dieu.

* * *

Les Écritures promettent le repos et la liberté à quiconque s'attend à l'Éternel. Le Psalmiste déclare (Psaume 37:9): "Ceux qui mettent leur confiance en l'Éternel, ceux-là posséderont la terre!" Les moments et les heures où pour le sens mortel il faut attendre que quelque chose arrive peuvent être des périodes où l'on s'en remet à l'Amour divin, se conformant au plan de Dieu, acceptant de tout cœur Sa volonté — l'harmonie, le divin héritage de l'homme.

C'est une erreur de croire que l'homme doive attendre les événements, favorables ou non. La création de Dieu est parfaite; donc le temps qui s'écoule ne peut, par soi-même, apporter soit une amélioration soit une aggravation des choses. Le temps, le hasard, les vicissitudes n'influent aucunement sur la perfection ou l'harmonie de l'homme créé à l'image de Dieu. La beauté, la paix, l'harmonie, la joie sont inséparablement liées à Dieu, et ne subissent pas les atteintes du temps. A la page 246 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "L'homme n'est pas un pendule oscillant entre le mal et le bien, la joie et la peine, la maladie et la santé, la vie et la mort. La Vie et ses facultés ne se mesurent pas au calendrier. Le parfait et l'immortel sont la ressemblance éternelle de leur Créateur."

* * *

Appelé au chevet d'un mourant, un Scientiste Chrétien se détourna, humblement mais avec fermeté, du tableau qui se présentait à lui — une personne attendant la mort — pour s'attacher à cette assurance: Dieu est l'unique Vie, et la vie de l'homme ne peut être séparée de Dieu. Une ligne du cantique *Prière maternelle du soir*, par Mrs. Eddy, se présenta à la pensée: "Vie souveraine à qui sont les heures d'attente!" (*Poems*, p. 4). Le Scientiste put voir que la période d'attente était vraiment entre les mains de la Vie, de la Vérité, de l'Amour infinis, qui ne connaissent point l'inaction, l'action morbide ou la réaction. Malgré le témoignage des sens corporels, il maintint la vision bien nette de la vie éternelle, et le malade se rétablit.

* * *

Avant de ressusciter Lazare, Jésus attendit plusieurs jours. Mais ce ne fut certainement pas une période d'inactivité spirituelle, d'inquiétude, de crainte, de désespoir. C'était au contraire une triomphante réfutation du témoignage rendu par les sens matériels, et son couronnement devait être la preuve du fait que Dieu est Tout, que la mort est seulement un songe de vie, de substance, d'intelligence dans la matière. Voici en quels termes Mrs. Eddy commente la résurrection de Lazare (*Science et Santé*, p. 493): "Si Jésus réveilla Lazare du rêve, l'illusion, de la mort, cela prouva que le Christ pouvait modifier un sens erroné." Puis elle ajoute cette question significative: "Qui ose mettre en doute cette preuve sublime du pouvoir et du vouloir qu'a l'Entendement divin de maintenir l'homme pour toujours intact dans son état parfait, et de gouverner l'action entière de l'homme?"

Seule l'activité spirituelle est authentique, correspond à la réalité; et pour faire un bon usage de notre temps, nous devrions réfléchir aux choses de l'Esprit, examiner nos pensées, rejeter les appuis trompeurs et les indices fallacieux. C'est dans la conscience individuelle que s'affrontent le bien et le mal; si nous voulons progresser, il faut employer avec sagesse tous nos instants pour que la victoire soit nôtre.

* * *

Exprimer la vérité curative que nous connaissons, c'est là notre privilège. A cette fin, nous devons maintenir constamment le sens de l'unité avec la nature divine. Le temps qu'on passe à prier sincèrement est toujours fructueux, riche en bons résultats. Tôt ou tard, l'on devra reconnaître dans sa plénitude la perfection de Dieu et de l'homme qui Le reflète; et c'est faire un bon usage de notre temps que de veiller, de travailler, d'attendre l'acceptation universelle de cette grande vérité qui guérit. Notre attente ne sera pas vaine, car nous avons cette promesse (Ésaïe 11:9): "La terre sera remplie de la connaissance de l'Éternel, comme le fond de la mer est rempli par les eaux."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

As to Learning Languages

THOUGH THE DIFFICULTIES of learning languages are real, they are also easy to exaggerate. Generally, the adult has more to show after a three months' course at a commercial institute than an adolescent after three years' study of a foreign language in a British secondary or American high school. One reason for this is that the adult pupil is clear about why he or she is taking the course. Another is that the teacher is usually clear about why he or she is giving it.

This is not the whole story. To sins of omission we have to add all the positive obstacles which early formal education places in the way of those who have no strong personal inclination for linguistic studies. . . . We have not yet got away from education designed for the sons of gentlemen. Educational Platonism sacrifices realizable proficiency by encouraging the pursuit of unattainable perfection. The child of the immigrant learns a language by blundering his or her way into greater self-confidence. Adults accept the mistakes of children with tolerant good humor, and the genial flow of social intercourse is not interrupted by a barrage of pedantic protests. The common sense of ordinary parents or customs officials recognizes that commonplace communication unhampered by the sting of grammatical guilt must precede real progress in the arts of verbal precision. Most of us could learn languages more easily if we could learn to forgive our own linguistic trespasses.—From "The Loom of Language," by FREDERICK BODMER, edited by LANCELOT HOGBEN. (New York: Norton.)

Not Miracles, But—

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1944

Argentina Rushes Military Activity on Threshold of Magellan Straits

Troops Much in Evidence, Trained in Nazi Methods

Army dictatorship rushing to build a force at least big enough to hold its own in arms race—Brazil speeds ahead under propulsion of foreign policy supported by U. S. purse and arsenal.

Uncensored South America

Thirty-sixth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM GALLEGOS, Argentina—Here on the threshold of the Straits of Magellan but not at the Straits themselves—their shoreline is entirely Chilean — Argentina is greatly augmenting its military activity.

Troops trained in the German tradition and wearing uniforms decidedly influenced by Prussian tailors are much in evidence. Young conscripts seen as travelling companions are likable lads, resembling their fellow Americans of high-school age in Tucson or San Diego.

Gallegos has one of the training camps where the present military dictatorship is rushing to build an army at least able to hold its own in an arms race with Brazil.

Brazil Gets Aid

Brazil speeds ahead under the propulsion of a foreign policy that has opened the purse and the arsenal of the United States to President Vargas. Relations between Argentina and the United States daily worsen. This adds to Brazil's headstart in diplomacy as well as in armaments.

It is characteristic of Argentine thoroughness that the whole nation feels the call to arms.

South of Gallegos, Argentina has a sizeable part of Tierra del Fuego, the large island that dominates a labyrinth of smaller islands, glaciers, and channels as the continent draws in to the rocky, detached promontory of Cape Horn.

Argentina did not show as much initiative as Chile in early settlement of this zone. Chile maintained a fort on the Straits. In a series of accords from 1855 to 1903, Chile's claims were recognized to the extent of excluding Argentina from land frontage on the Straits themselves. Their frontier south to Latitude 52 was traced by the division of waters along the Andes.

Transit through the Straits was declared open to all nations in the treaty of 1881 under mediation by the United States, and fortifications were forbidden.

Race of Fighters

Chileans profess to be undisturbed by the Argentine martial show on the threshold of the Straits. They pride themselves on a military tradition that appeals to them as more substantial than the present tactics of Argentina's barracks-room politicians.

Although outnumbered nearly three-to-one, Chile is peopled by a race of fighters.

After all, wasn't their most famous President an O'Higgins? With their blue eyes and their Irish or Scottish background crackling through their superimposed Latinity, many Chileans are as little "South American' in the usual mold as are the doughty, skirted Heelanders theirselves.

Between them, Argentina and Chile divide the whole southern end of South America. The only other power within close range is Great Britain in the Falkland Islands. Argentina to this day does not recognize British occupation in 1833 of those strategic bits of land 300 miles east of the Atlantic entrance to the Straits.

Nazis Eye Prize

Argentine maps and books persist in calling the islands "Las Malvinas," the Spanish name.

Undoubtedly one of the prizes which German-trained Argentine Army officers hoped to gain when they thought Britain was going down before the Nazis, was this island outpost. Berlin could hardly have overlooked such a persuasive promise in its bids for Argentine "neutrality."

All such Nazi world-reshuffling has ceased to have practical meaning for some time now, yet Argentina's military caste appears to be reluctant in giving up its dream.

Earlier in this series we noted that Argentina's expansionist tendency is due in some measure to land poverty.

This is so even though Argentina possesses the largest fertile and arable lands in South America. To draw the picture into focus, let's start at the north and come down through Argentina to Gallegos.

Slide Downhill

We begin with a slide downhill from 15,000 feet above sea level. Although most of Argentina spreads over the great plain known as the Pampa, and in adjoining lowlands, the northwest corner goes up with Bolivia to scrape the substratosphere. Chile at that three-cornered junction of nations also has a slice of the Altiplano, the upper floor of the Western Hemisphere.

This part of Argentina offers almost nothing in agriculture. The Indians tend herds of llamas. There are sheep. The "Irish" potato had its first seed-beds nearby, yet in midsummer I have seen the potato plants curled up at the edges with frost.

After our slide down the barren ridges of the eastern Andes we enter lower forested slopes and then the "Garden of Argentina" in Tucumán Province. This garden, incidentally, has been one of the hotbeds of Nazi sympathies in Argentina.

Tucumán Pleasant Place

Tucumán is a truly pleasant change after the sere Altiplano. Sugar cane thrives. Flowers abound. Gently sloping fields and others as level as a table offer a good basis for subtropical agriculture.

To the east extends Argentina's portion of the Gran Chaco, that "Great Open Space" shared in the midcontinent with Paraguay and Bolivia. On the whole the Chaco is dry, with alternating palm groves, jungles on the tropical edges, and some desert. The Chaco so far has not developed any agricultural gold-strikes, but there are those who believe it has possibilities.

In the northeast corner of Argentina, the finger of Misiones Territory is among the more promising of South America's farm and forest areas. It escapes the worst leaching action of tropical rains, and in places has built up a substantial humus.

Similar soil conditions occur in adjoining parts of Paraguay and Brazil. Misiones itself is only a sliver of land in Argentina's total area, with some 14,000 square miles to the nation's 1,112,743 square miles.

Fertile Soils

The central land-mass of Argentina radiates from Buenos Aires and washes up against the Andes on the west. Buenos Aires Province enjoys the cream not only of Argentine soils, but of the South American continent. Nowhere else do naturally fertile soils cover such large areas, although a few pockets of soil in other South American countries may at times excel temperate Argentina's best.

As you travel away from Buenos Aires you see a rapid decline in the visible profits of land-use. There are parts of the central area, notably in Santiago del Estero, where poor soils and scrub land are reflected in poverty of the people. There are few compensating resources.

Irrigation, as in Mendoza and Córdoba, has produced lush areas of specialized fruits and vegetables in regions otherwise too dry and hot for profitable production.

The point to note about Argentina's mint of land resources is that some of the world's best exploiting genius—Spanish, British, Italian, German, North American—has long been at work here to coin its wealth. Nothing like a wide-open frontier exists. It is all owned, all fenced, and already producing to the limits set by present proprietors.

Land Prospects

Argentina's land-use in its richest promise is either a present fact or a question of more intensive cultivation.

At this point an important social factor enters. Many rich lands in Buenos Aires Province could be turned to specialized production such as turkey-raising, instead of being kept for cattle, corn, or wheat, the "big three" of Argentine farm income. Many large landholders of the cattle aristocracy refuse to see their lands broken up. It is an old Latin American pattern, dating back to royal grants of colonial times.

All that remains in our southward examination of Argentine soils is the cornucopia that narrows to Gallegos on the coast and the glacial lakes of the southernmost Andes.

Significantly, this cornucopia spills its riches toward Buenos Aires Province, and tapers off in fertility as it narrows.

Riding south four days by rail and bus, I met numerous surprises. The first was the comparative luxury of the trip.

"Pullman Busses"

No writer read by me has given any hint of the splendid "Pullman" busses and the wide, smooth, gravel road that runs all the way to Gallegos, with connections to Chile.

Instead of being a pioneer region, Patagonia for at least a decade is regularly regarded as having reached capacity in its one outstanding farm product—sheep.

Oil at Comodoro Rivadavia gives Argentina another leg for its stool. So do fruits of northern Patagonia in the Rio Negro section.

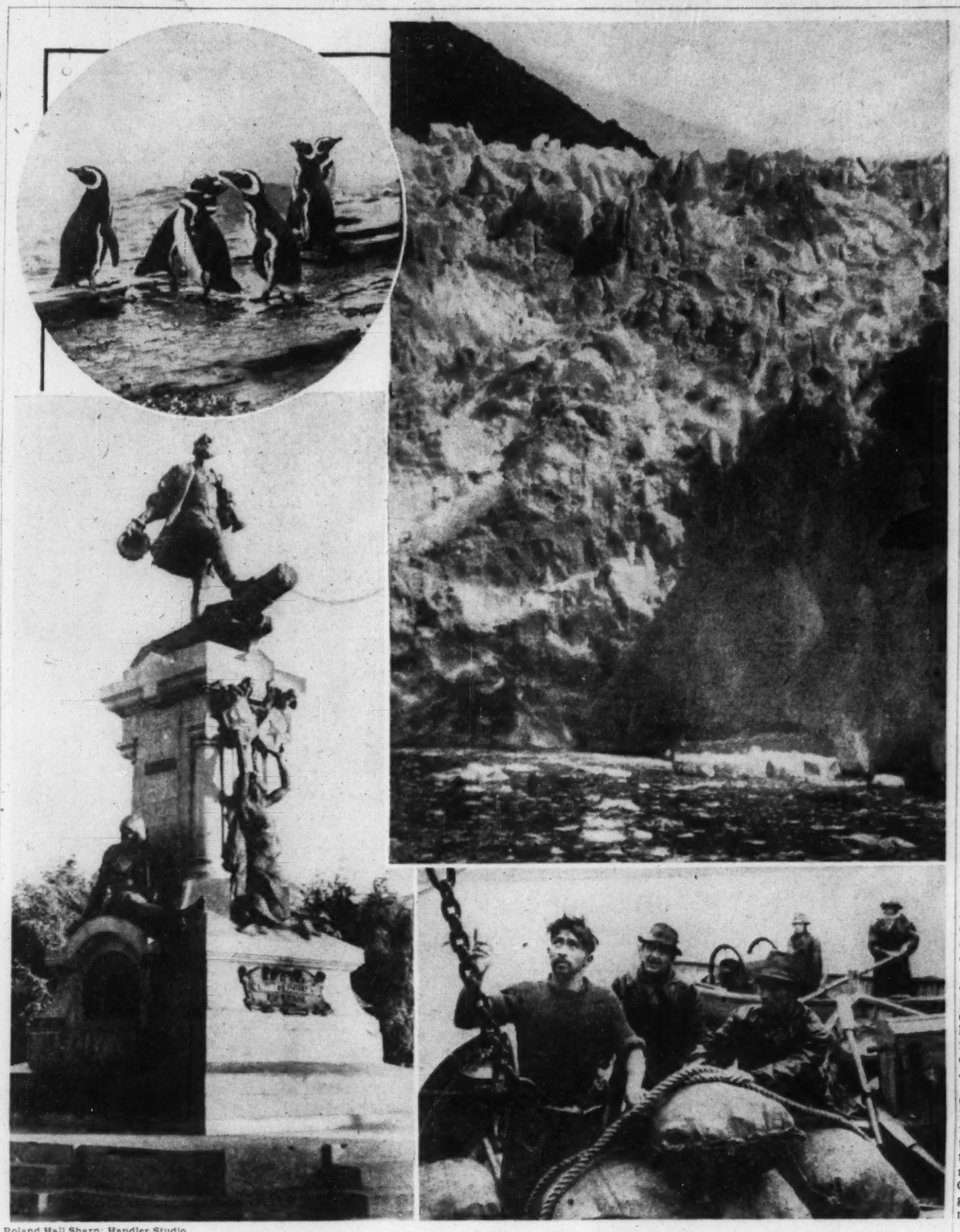
Apart from these special products, the land offers only bunch grass that spreads to the horizon from sea to mountains. There are few hills along the road.

Stops in pioneer towns, an occasional glimpse of the icy sea, a fence star on a rolling skyline like some Rockwell Kent drawing, the cooling air and the feeling of nearing Antarctic seas—that is the four-day trip to Gallegos.

Even sheep are few in the immense landscape, although they add up to many of Argentina's 50,000,000 head.

Certainly, in terms of our main inquiry at the moment, Patagonia holds open few if any pioneer gates of the kind imagined when people talk about South America's great possibilities.

Long-time residents see nothing ahead except sheep, unless and until more oil, minerals, or other new resources are found and utilized.



Roland Hall Sharp; Handler Studio

In Magellan's Straits: Explorer Strides Toward West in Graphic Bronze

Lower left: Monument to the discoverer of the first passage westward from Europe to Asia, in Punta Arenas, Chilean metropolis of 30,000 residents located nearly midway of the main channel. Upper left: Penguins, which winter in the Straits area but move farther south in summer. Upper right: Plüschow Glacier, one of the glaciers that enter the narrow fjords and channels in the labyrinth of islands leading to Cape Horn. This ice-cascade is several thousand feet high. Lower right: Mussel fishermen of Chile loading their haul from rowboats to the coastal steamer on which Mr. Sharp traveled from Punta Arenas to Puerto Montt. The fisherman pointing has Mongolian features, especially the moustache dropping straight down along the chin. Migrations long ago from Asia are indicated. The wheels in the background are for diving-suit hoses. This is the only industry in one rain-soaked zone.

Broad Rail Gauge Due to Delay Soviet

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Can the Russians maintain the present pace of their advance?

Their offensive has been moving with extraordinary speed ever since June 23. Their armies have covered between 1,500 and 2,000 miles of almost completely devastated country since they drove back from their Caucasian pipeline terminals. Can their supplies keep up with such rapid movement?

True, the Russian soldier needs less equipment than his American and British comrade-in-arms. Yet his mechanized units and heavy artillery put an enormous strain on transportation over such immense distances.

Supply problems eventually call a halt even to the most masterly organized offensive. In modern warfare continuous advance is impossible.

Regarding rail communications in western Poland the Russians are confronted with a serious difficulty: the difference of their railway system from that of the rest of Europe.

This difference consists (1) in the Russian five-foot gauge as compared to the 4'8½" standard gauge of most of the Continent and (2) in the larger profile of Russian rolling stock.

Major Labor Problem

The conversion from broad to standard gauge is relatively simple, although it represents a considerable labor problem in view of the fact that the Germans are reported to have narrowed more than 25,000 miles of Soviet track. But conversion from narrow to broad is not quite so easy.

It came close to a technical marvel that the Soviets, throughout the war, had been able to maintain their rail transportation behind the front with the rolling stock that was at their disposal. But the Russians now have to convert the rail system of western Poland to broad gauge. They will have to send tens of thousands, perhaps even a hundred thousand, freight cars from the interior of their country into the newly occupied areas.

Shortly before the war, Poland had almost 160,000 freight cars. In 1937, Russia was reported to have had around 650,000 cars.

Roads to Berlin Put On Mileage Basis

By the Associated Press

How far to Berlin?

On the Russian front it is 322 miles, measured from eastern suburbs of Warsaw.

On the Italian front it is 603 miles, measured from Florence.

On the French front it is 626 miles, measured from Soignolles.

In 1938, the Five-Year Plan provided for the building of 39,000 new units. From 1937 to 1942, Soviet factories actually turned out 120,000 new cars.

Considering that the freight tonnage of the U. S. S. R. in 1938 was five times as large as in 1928, while the number of cars had increased by only 169 per cent, it is hard to see how the Russians can spare enough rolling stock to maintain adequate communications in western Poland without making deep cuts in their domestic transportation.

Heavy Requirements

The rolling stock supplied by the Allies is insignificant compared with the new traffic requirements the Russians now have to face. On July 25, the Soviets claimed to have captured around 7,000 freight cars, since the start of the present offensive.

Altogether, they may have taken between 25,000 and 30,000 standard-gauge cars since the beginning of the German retreat in 1943—a very optimistic estimate which makes ample allowance for the repair of damaged rolling stock. Yet, even 30,000 standard-gauge cars plus a few thousand convertible (two-gauge) vehicles which the Russians may be holding in reserve would not be sufficient to cope with Soviet needs in Poland, the Baltic countries, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

If the Germans continue to retreat without surrendering their railway material, the Russian high command, even after the necessary broad-gauge rolling stock has been brought up from the interior, will have to cope with still another difficulty.

Must Change Viaducts

As they advance into western Poland and Germany, it will not be sufficient for their engineers to broaden the gauge from 4'8½" to 5'; they also will have to tear down viaducts, platforms and other permanent installations because their cars and locomotives are broader and higher than the rolling stock used in standard-gauge countries. In tunnels, in the Carpathians for instance, this is an almost unsurmountable obstacle.

Only the surrender of Axis rolling stock on a massive scale can change this situation.

The Soviet drive toward Riga, Kaunas, and Warsaw has been facilitated greatly by the system of inland waterways which, since the times of the Czars, connects the Dnieper with the Dvina, the Niemen, and the Vistula. These waterways, originally devised as outlets for Russian timber and agricultural products to Baltic ports, have few and very simple locks. Fairly large and with a very smooth current, they are easily accessible to shallow-going barges which can bring up supplies to the advancing troops.

Inland Shipping Vital

The importance of these waterways in the present offensive was focused first by the participation of Soviet gunboats in the capture of Pinsk. On July 15, Moscow reported that "seamen of the Dnieper flotilla captured in Pinsk (300 miles east of the Dnieper) 80 motor launches and barges and two dredgers." On Aug. 5, a Russian communiqué mentioned the bombing of "concentrations of enemy barges on the Niemen River." Before the war, there was a regular freight schedule for inland shipping between Pinsk and Danzig on the mouth of the Vistula.

Although most of these canals, especially the waterways between the Dnieper and the Dvina, were neglected in the interwar period when traffic virtually was stopped between the U. S. S. R. and its western and northwestern neighbors, Soviet supply services seem to have made ingenious use of them.

Norse Pastors Feel Heel of Nazis

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM, July 12—Fifteen per cent of Norway's Lutheran clergymen have been arrested or banished since the German occupation, according to a report received here. Many of the arrests and banishments are the outcome of recent efforts to stifle church opposition.

Reliable sources say that the Germans are planning to concentrate all arrested clergymen in one internment camp, presumably to prevent them from influencing other political prisoners.

Exiled minisetrs are under constant police surveillance, the report states.

One interned minister, Bjoeness-Jacobsen, of Hvalar, has meanwhile been released from the Grini concentration camp under unusual circumstances.

The story is that fishermen in Hvaler helped to rescue a German general from a wrecked plane, and were asked by Joseph Terboven, German Commissioner, what they would like by way of reward. Their answer was to ask for the release of Pastor Bjoeness. The request was granted, but the clergyman was immediately dismissed from his post in Hvaler and deported to Lillehammer, where three bishops and 32 ministers have preceded him. All pastors from the Trondheim area are now in Lillehammer.

Vet 'Checks' U. S. Slip

FORT ANN, N. Y. (AP)—Henry Holly received a signed blank check from the United States Treasurer. The World War I veteran said he returned the check, intended as a disability payment.

Signs in Hungary Point To Nazis' Low Prestige

Shake-up in Cabinet at Budapest and decline in anti-Jewish measures imply realization of Germany's failure in war—Churches ignore warning of Premier on Nazi reprisals.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The shake-up in the Hungarian Cabinet this week and a reported easing of anti-Jewish measures in Budapest both indicate that Hungary realizes the Axis game is up.

This is implicit in numerous dispatches from all parts of Europe regarding conditions inside the Magyar kingdom.

The Budapest Radio announced in a radiocast reported to the Office of War Information by the Federal Communications Commission that three Ministers in the Cabinet of Premier Doeme Sztojay had been "relieved of their posts." They were Bela Imredy, Minister of Economic Affairs; Andor Jaross, Minister of the Interior, and Antal Kunder, Minister of Trade and Transport.

All three are members of the Hungarian Rejuvenation Party, a pro-German group led by Mr. Imredy. Mr. Imredy, a former Premier, was considered the strong man of the Sztojay Cabinet and was virtually economic dictator of the country.

Jewish Drive Lessened

Whether the ouster of the Cabinet Ministers had any direct connection with the lessening of the campaign against the Jews remains to be seen. There is little doubt that both spring from a common set of circumstances.

Progress of the anti-Jewish drive had been somewhat obscured of late, but all advices agree that persecutions and deportations had been continued on a large scale until quite recently. Appeals from King Gustav of Sweden, the International Red Cross, and Hungarian and foreign churches are credited with frightening the Nazi and Hungarian authorities from pressing the more extreme outrages, previously reported. However, the persecutions did not cease. A few days ago the International Red Cross announced from Geneva that it was endeavoring to facilitate the exodus of Jews from the country.

According to a dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from Lisbon the Nazi-controlled authorities are showing more alacrity than heretofore in allowing certain Jews to leave Hungary. Some reports reaching the Portuguese Capital indicate that 1,500 Hungarian Jews are expected to arrive there in the immediate future.

Take Refuge in Portugal

The inference in these dispatches is that the Jews therein referred to were permitted to buy their freedom. Several weeks ago 32 members of the wealthiest Hungarian Jwish business families are said to have arrived in Portugal in special German aircraft with forged entry visas.

This group apparently was taken from Budapest to Stuttgart in a special train and then flown to Lisbon, while less happily-situated Jews in Hungary were reportedly being deported by the thousands to the notorious Nazi "extermination camp" at Oswiecin in Poland.

Late in July the Nazis offered to release in small batches those Hungarian Jews who so far had escaped dstruction if the Allies would turn over vehicles and medical supplies in return. The British Radio in announcing that the Allies had rejected the plan said it would have resulted in a "considerable prolongation of the war" and might have served to create confusion and disunity among the United Nations.

Meanwhile, efforts by the Hungarian authorities to placate anti-Nazi religious leadership are said by the Religious News Service to underscore the role of the Hungarian churches as a major opposition force.

Church Leaders Warned

Informed Hungarian sources in Stockholm said this week that Premier Sztojay had played what he considered a trump card in warning the Roman Catholic Primate, Justinian Cardinal Seredi, and Protestant leaders that continued opposition to his government might lead to a new regime completely in Nazi hands.

In other words, Premier Sztojay is believed to have declared that his regime's position was so weak that if the Roman Catholic Church, which embraces an estimated two thirds of the population, and the Protestant denominations continue their opposition the result would not only be a 100 per cent Nazi administration, but the confiscation of all church properties. The churches own vast amounts of landed property in Hungary.

The Premier's strategy failed. Both the Protestant and Catholic leaders remain firm in their opposition, according to Religious News Service.

One Protestant journal, Reformed Life, is quoted as saying: "One can take a position against an outside danger even without weapons. The real danger is always within."

Allies Maintain Invasion Goals Despite Menace of Robot Bomb

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 10—As the growing success of the Allied offensive in Brittany and Normandy unfolds, it becomes apparent that the direction of our strategy in France has not been affected by the flying bombs.

Flying-bomb installations in the Pas-de-Calais may not have been sited by the Germans with a view to tempting us to land there, where we should have found everything waiting to receive us. Nevertheless, the German General Staff may well have nursed the hope that, as the bombs didn't start to fly until after the first landings in Normandy, they might compel dispersion of the Allied effort.

And so indeed they might have done had the population of London and Southern England been less able to face conditions of total war.

Dispersion Avoided

Under actual circumstances there was never any thought in the councils of the great to make a dispersed effort [save in the air].

The landing in Normandy has been modeled on the landing on Sicily—conditioned very largely by the experiences gained at Dieppe. But when for a time it seemed as if our Second Army was stuck in Normandy and when the flying bombs flew more freely, the Germans may well have hoped that our next step would be landing somewhere north of the Seine with a view to march from the landward side against flying-bomb installations.

If that had been done there is no reason to suppose that we should have got ahead any more quickly than in Normandy, which had been under detailed planning by the General Staff for well over a year.

Comparison of Casualties

London and Southern England —according to Prime Minister Churchill—have suffered casualties amounting to nearly 5,000 killed and 14,000 more or less seriously wounded. That loss would probably have been small compared with the casualties among the flower of our manhood in an abortive attack in Pas-de-Calais.

And how many more gallant lives would been lost in continuance of that grim fighting around Caen which even now has hardly lessened despite the amazing success of the Americans on the Allies' right wing?

"Maintenance of the objective," is a great maxim in war. An example of where this was lost sight of and where disaster followed in consequence was Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock's double thrust at Stalingrad and at the oil of the Caucasus.

Mistake at Stalingrad

Before he had secured his first objective — Stalingrad — he switched off toward the Caucasus to gain for Hitler the much-needed oil of Grozny.

He split his force and wasn't strong enough to achieve either object. That was the turning point of the war in the east. Here in Normandy we see a very different picture.

The bomb installations in Pas-de-Calais represent the oil of the Caucasian fields, and Caen is Stalingrad. The main objective has never been lost sight of.

Soriano to Serve In Southwest Pacific

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP) — The Philippine Commonwealth said yesterday that Col. Andres Soriano will not be a member of the new War Cabinet of the Commonwealth, because he had submitted his resignation as Secretary of Finance before the new Philippine President, Sergio Osmena, took office.

Colonel Soriano, the Philippine Information Service said, had resigned from the Cabinet as Secretary of Finance on April 13, 1944, but President Quezon, who passed on recently, had asked that he stay on.

He again insisted on submitting his resignation, in order to return to active military duty and is soon to leave for the Southwest Pacific.

The Cabinet, on July 14, expressed appreciation of his services.

The Philippine Commonwealth gave this explanation in commenting upon an Associated Press story which said that Colonel Soriano had been dropped from the new Cabinet.

Polish Women Open Drive To Curb Drinking of Vodka

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—An urgent appeal to shun hard liquor has been issued to the Polish workers and peasants by the women's branch of the Polish Underground Resistance Movement.

Referring to this drink, which in Poland comes in the form of vodka, the women declare it has become a tool of the Germans and that it is one of the enemies standing in the way of Poland's freedom.

This appeal was contained in the Underground women's magazine Zywia, which declares that "no mother, no girl should tolerate vodka at her table."

Zywia also announces that Polish women "are now conducting a wide campaign to reach people to stop drinking vodka. Every family, every boy, every girl should take this problem to heart."

Resistance Weakened

The magazine charges that the Germans are deliberately making drunkards of the Polish people on the theory that this weakens Polish resistance and makes the Poles more obedient to their Nazi overlords. It adds that this use of alcohol has been of long standing in Poland and that fostering the liquor habit has been a potent tool in the hands of national enemies.

These statements from Zywia were reproduced in the Aug. 5 issue of Poland Fights, the organ of the Polish labor group in this country.

Zywia says, in part: "Vodka has been made into a dangerous tool by the invader; one of his first investments in the General Government was designed to insure the efficient operation of distilleries. Today this part of Poland alone has 535 distilleries, producing 450,000,000 quarts of vodka, of which about 50,000,000 quarts are set aside for the exclusive consumption of Polish peasants.

"Vodka has become a tool in the hands of our enemy who wants us to become a nation of drunkards, who seeks to lower our moral and cultural standards, to inculcate in our people bad and dangerous habits, to accustom us to low and easy excitements, to cheap and coarse pleasures. The enemy finds an easier access to people who drink: he hopes to find more readily among them provocateurs and scoundrels of all kinds. He, therefore, deliberately strives to plunge our people into darkness, shiftlessness, ignorance, and misery so that they may become an easy prey to the whip that whistles over their heads.

Obedient Tools

"The enemy hopes that vodka, a weapon in his hands, will exercise its effect, not only in the political field, but will also enslave the people to injurious habits, destroy will power, tie the defenseless victim to his nervous system until he becomes an obedient tool in the hands of those who give him the vodka. This is the aim and the design of the German invader, and it must be admitted that the calculation is shrewd. The policy of inducing the Polish peasant to drink was good a hundred years ago, and the enemy hopes it will be as effective today. But today, after our first setbacks and defeats, we must be firm and say to ourselves with clarity and determination: 'Enough!'

"We are now conducting a wide campaign to teach the people to stop drinking vodka. Every family, every boy, every girl should take this problem to heart.

"It is not enough if we ourselves have stopped drinking; we must find people who continue to drink and do everything in our power to make them stop."

Gift From Women of Warsaw

Polish Government Information Center

Polish Paratroopers Cheered On

Banner sent by the women of Warsaw to Polish parachute troops now fighting in the West.

Polish Cavalrymen Hit Nazis

WITH THE POLISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 10 (Delayed) (Reuter)—Former Polish cavalrymen whose pitifully thin armor was smashed by the Germans when they overran Poland in 1939 are in France today, and are slashing into German positions using the most modern armament the United Nations have devised.

The presence in France of the first Polish armored division was released today.

Actually, the Polish ranks and motorized infantry went into battle on Aug. 8, under command of the First Canadian Army.

Fighting beside Canadian armor they thrust down the east side of the Caen-Falaise road into heavily defended German positions.

Most of the men in this division were members of the Polish Cavalry in 1939 and escaped to France via Hungary, Greece, and the Middle East after the Polish collapse. When France collapsed they escaped again — some directly across the channel, some through North Africa and some through Spain.

The division was formally reorganized in Scotland and trained in Scotland for two years prior to this operation.

During their period of training the Poles became known as one of the finest armored units in the British Isles, and repeatedly came out on top in competitive maneuvers with other armored groups.

Commanding the division is Gen. S. Maczek, a dynamic military figure who commanded the only Polish armored division in existence when the Germans invaded Poland.

The nucleus of the division came from the group with whom General Maczek escaped into Hungary when Poland collapsed. Others are veterans of Polish cavalry divisions, some of whom escaped after the collapse, and others of whom were held prisoner for a time in Russia.

Rearming Major Soviet Task In Brilliant Military Comeback

Continued from Page 1

outnumbered by the Luftwaffe.

And so the Russians started thickening the armor plating, mounting heavier guns and "souping up" the engines on their tanks.

They stepped up production of existing types of antitank guns and in addition designed a highly armor-piercing long-barreled anti-tank rifle which could easily be transported and set up anywhere by its two-man crew.

Their answer to the multiple-barreled German trench mortars was their own mysterious "secret weapon," "Katyusha," a multiple-barreled mortar which tosses out veritable cascades of rocket-propelled missiles with a fragmentation beyond anything the Germans ever dreamed of.

To comb the Stukas from the hair of their ground forces and defend their cities they stepped up their production of improved model "Yak" fighters, named for their designer, Yakolev.

Develop Air Attack

Instead of imitating the German technique of dive-bombing they developed their own favorite instrument of air attack — the Ilyushin 2—popularly called the Stormovik, a low-flying short-range monoplane heavily armored and with a 35-millimeter cannon in the nose that fires a high velocity armor-piercing shell. The Ilyushin is also variously termed the "flying tank" or tank-buster and is used for low altitude or strafing attacks on the battlefield or against enemy supply columns close to the front.

If the full story of how the Russians won this battle of production in the face of heartbreaking odds is ever fully written it will constitute one of the greatest sagas of human courage and resourcefulness.

It will be a story of grim and heartbreaking civilian sacrifice to permit the sinews of a nation to be used for military needs.

It is the story of men and machines loaded onto boxcars and flatcars in the dead of winter under enemy air attack, shunted thousands of miles eastward and reorganizing production on a new site in record time.

Amazing Feats

There is the tale of a Urals tank factory where the builders were set down in the wilderness and told that in six months the first tank should roll off the conveyor. And when the time came it was ready.

That plant is one of the reasons why the Russians today are beyond the Vistula.

Produced under such storm and stress it is not surprising if the workmanship of the Russian equipment sometimes lacked some of the nuances of the German, the British or American. The Russians did not go in for frills. Their emphasis in production has been on quantity and rugged serviceability — sticking to essentials. There has been no research in Russian tank factories on the installation of air conditioning units in the metal monsters.

In the same vein American airmen who were turning Douglas medium bombers, A-20's, over to the Red Air Force were amazed to find the Russians tearing out the oxygen equipment. The answer was the Russians did not intend to use them for high altitude work and therefore regarded the oxygen pipes and cylinders as so much encumbrance.

Support for Ground Forces

Russian air activity is mostly in the nature of close support for the ground either for offense or defense. The Soviets have no strategic air force of heavy bombers comparable to the American or British.

Their only bombers are two-engined mediums which are generally used against enemy supply dumps, railway junctions and troop concentrations close to the forward area. They are strangers to high-level precision bombing and practically all their work, like that of the Stormovik, is low level. But in its rather specialized field the Red Air Force is doubtless unexcelled.

The one branch of warfare of which the Russians are the undisputed masters is artillery. Both the accuracy and intensity of their fire power has wrought a major revolution in strategy, disposing once and for all, among other things, of the long-lingering Maginot myth of the impregnable fortified defense line.

Pierce Steel Ring

Last January it took Marshal Leonid A. Govorov, commander of the Leningrad front, just four days to pierce the vaunted German steel siege ring outside Leningrad. Last May Gen. Andrei Yeremenko broke the German lines around Sevastopol in about the same time and a month later Marshal Govorov pierced three successive Finnish defense lines on the Karelian Isthmus in a space of two weeks.

I have seen battlefields after a Soviet shelling on which literally every square yard of the enemy positions had been blanketed and even shell hits had been scored on the narrow embrasures of blockhouses so that fragments flew through them, killing the crews within. After two hours of pounding a position by the Soviet big guns, those men in the trenches and bunkers who had survived were seldom in a state to continue resistance.

Objects Pulverized

As the Russians developed and extended their use of artillery it gradually relieved the tanks of much of the shock and assault work, paving the way for them by literally pulverizing everything in their path. The result is said to be a steady cutting in the casualties at a time when heavy past losses made this particularly advisable.

What part does American material play in all this? The Russians have never made public figures on their war production. For this reason, although figures on Lend-Lease are known, it is impossible to determine what proportion of Russia's supplies and material have come from other arsenals of the United Nations.

But the Russians themselves acknowledged the tremendous amount of aid received, though insisting that they have produced the vast bulk of their own arms.

To the best of my observation this seems fairly correct. As regards tanks, and guns of all descriptions, Russia has been its own arsenal. Though Sherman tanks have been used on many battlefields, the American contribution along these lines was small by comparison.

Foodstuffs Big Help

It is in foodstuffs and motor transport that American aid has been most effective. In the forward areas in particular, American trucks are in evidence everywhere, especially the jeep and the six-wheeler, heavy-duty Studebaker job.

The Russians incidentally give full marks to these American vehicles and I have heard more than one of them declare that it was the American six-wheelers that kept the great spring offensive rolling through the Ukrainian mud—that, and the horse.

"But," added one Russian officer, "don't ever think we would use horses as much as we do if we had another 200,000 of your six-wheelers." The jeep has also won lasting popularity.

For a matter of almost two years now the Red Army has been eating American, Spam and stew and all the other standard army rations are as familiar now to the Red Army man as they are to the G. I., though they call them by different names.

At first "K" rations caused a bit of trouble when they arrived without directions in Russian and the men tried to make soup from the chewing gum and coffee from the cheese.

But that, like many other minor Russian-American misunderstandings, was soon cleared up.

A good omen, one may hope, for the future.

House Gets Pattern of Bill For Reconversion Program

Continued from Page 1

has indicated that it will hold thorough public hearings and take full time to consider the measures. It is not at all improbable that the committee, which can initiate tax legislation, will develop a program to finance unemployment compensation during the reconversion period.

Compensation Issue

Unemployment compensation was the only real contentious issue, in the Senate debate, and here the George measure differs sharply from the Murray-Kilgore bill.

The George bill leaves undisturbed present state unemployment compensation standards, but it gives the states permission to borrow from the Federal Government to meet unemployment drains, thus allowing the states to raise their rates individually if desired.

Some 2,500,000 Federal employees in arsenals, shipyards, and the like who were not covered under any unemployment insurance system are brought into the coverage under the measure. The amount of their payments is left to the states but the Federal Government will foot the bill.

Under the rejected Murray-Kilgore bill, maximum unemployment compensation from $20 to $35 a week was proposed. In a last-minute attempt to gain further support for their bill, proponents of the rejected measure added amendments lowering the maximum to $25 a week.

Twenty-six Republicans and 23 Democrats voted for the George bill over the Murray-Kilgore measure, which contained higher and broader benefits to the unemployed. Twenty-two Democrats and three Republicans voted against it.

Apart from the unemployment compensation section of the measure, it provides for:

The establishment of an office of War Mobilization and Reconversion with a Presidential-appointed director at $15,000 a year. In this agency also would be the Office of Contract Settlement, the Surplus Property Administration, and the Retraining and Re-employment Administration. The three under-offices already have been set up either by executive order or by previous laws.

The measure also sets up a bipartisan Congressional committee and an Industry-Labor-Public Committee to consult with the President and the Reconversion Director on matters of policy.

The Work Director would direct the retraining and re-employment of war workers and veterans and allowances up to $200 would be permitted war workers for transportation from their demobilized jobs to either their homes or to new employment at their discretion.

Loans or grants would be allowed the states and political subdivisions to aid the financing of public works.

The disputed issue in the Senate revolved around the question of centralization of Government versus states' rights, the power of the Federal Government over the citizens, and how much responsibility for its citizens the Government should assume.

Senator Millard E. Tydings, (D) of Maryland, pointed up still another part of the issues yesterday when he challenged Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, co-author of the defeated measure, to state where the funds to finance his program could be obtained.

Senator Kilgore said:

"We shall have to raise as much as we can by taxation, and we shall have to borrow the rest. That is part of the way."

Senator Tydings added that the United States has "scraped the bin so far as new taxes are concerned," but added that "there might be a few more that we could devise."

He warned that the national debt is now $300,000,000,000, or "the equivalent of $500 against every family in America, rich or poor, high or low."

[Budget Director Harold D. Smith estimated on Aug. 2 that the national debt would be $251,286,000 next June 30.]

"Forsooth, what good does it do a man," Senator Tydings queried, "to give him a dollar in his hand, if eventually that dollar is to be no good or is to be taken completely from him to meet the needs of the Government of the United States?"

Roll Call Listed

The three Republicans who voted against substituting the George bill for the Kilgore measure were Senators George D. Aiken of Vermont, William Langer of North Dakota, and Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota. When the Senate gave final approval to the George bill, the roll call was as follows:

For the George Bill—(55)

Democrats for—Andrews, Bankhead, Barkley, Byrd, Caraway, Chandler, Clark (Mo.), Eastland, Ellender, George, Gerry, Jackson, Maloney, Maybank, McClellan, McKellar, O'Mahoney, Overton, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Russell, Stewart, Thomas (Utah), Tunnell, Tydings, Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (N. J.)—27.

Republicans for—Aiken, Austin, Brewster, Brooks, Buck, Butler, Capper, Cordon, Danaher, Davis, Ferguson, Gurney, Hawkes, Johnson (Calif.), Millikin, Moore, Revercomb, Robertson, Shipstead, Taft, Tobey, Vandenberg, Weeks, Wherry, White, Wiley, Willis, Wilson—28.

Against the bill—(19)

Democrats against — Chavez, Connally, Downey, Green, Guffey, Hatch, Hayden, Hill, Johnson (Colo.), Kilgore, McFarland, Mead, Murray, O'Daniel, Pepper, Truman, Wagner, Wallgren—18.

Republicans against — Langer —1.

English Memorial To Honor U. S. Fliers

QUIDENHAM, Norwich, England, Aug. 10 (Reuter)—A fourteenth-century chapel in this English village church is to be restored by contributions from officers and men at an Eighth Air Force Flying Fortress base, commanded by Col. Robert W. Warren, of Big Spring, Texas.

Reginald Bell, English artist, has developed a motif depicting American fliers to be used on the stained glass windows in the memorial chapel.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Aug. 12, 1944

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2697

By Nicholas Gabor, Cincinnati, Ohio

Black 9 Pieces

White 8 Pieces

1B3kt1kt/4p3/4kbR1/1B1pKt3/7Kt/-1p3r2/1KbQ3/2R5

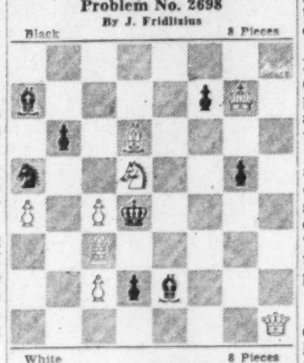
White to play and mate in two

(Commended, the Brisbane Courier, 28th International Tourney, 1932.)

Problem No. 2698

By J. Fridlizius

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

8/b4pK1/1p1B4/kt2Kt2p1/P1Pk4/2R5/-2Ppb3/7Q

White to play and mate in three

(First Prize, St. Petersburg News, 1938.)

Solutions to Problems

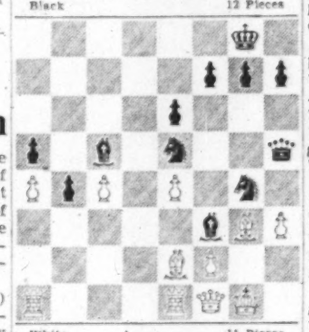
No. 2695. KtxKP

No. 2696. 1. K-R2 threatens
2. R-Q
1. P-Q5
2. KR-QB2ch
1. P-K4
2. KtxPch
1. P-B3
2. QR-B2ch

End-Game No. 711. White wins: 1 Kt-B2ch, K-R5; 2 Q-Kt4ch, K-Kt4; 3 Kt-Q4ch, K-Kt3; 4 Q-Kt6ch, K-Kt2; 5 Q-K4ch, K-B; 6 Q-R8ch, K-Q2; 7 Q-B6ch, K-K2; 8 Q-K6 mate.

End-Game No. 712

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

Black to play and win

(The conclusion to B. Molinari vs. L. R. Cabral, Uruguayan Championship, 1943. The whole game was published *July 22.*)

Soviet Game

The June-July Chess Review reports the Soviet Championship, which was concluded June 21 in Moscow. M. Botwinnik retained his championship, leading V. Smyslov by two points. Altogether 17 players, from widely separated parts of Russia, participated.

The game below was selected by Rueben Fine as the "Game of the Month." It shows how the winner outmaneuvered the youthful runner-up. Fine, of course, gives annotations to show why what happened did happen, and, at the same time, why what didn't happen should have happened.

French Defense

Smyslov White	Botwinnik Black	Smyslov White	Botwinnik Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	22 PxP	RxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 Q-B7	R-B2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	24 Q-Q8ch	K-R2
4 P-K5	P-QB4	25 P-B4	Q-R4
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	26 Q-Kt8	Kt-B3
6 PxB	Kt-K2	27 Q-K8	R-K2
7 P-QR4	QKt-B3	28 Q-Kt6ch	K-Kt1
8 Kt-B3	Q-R4	29 R-R3	P-K4
9 B-Q2	P-B5	30 BPxP	KtxQP
10 K-Kt5	P-KR3	31 R-Kt4	Q-Q
11 Kt-R3	Kt-Kt3	32 QxR	PxQ
12 Q-B3	B-Q2	33 PxKt	R-Kt2
13 Kt-B4	KtxKt	34 RxB	Q-Kt4ch
14 QxKt	Kt-K2	35 K-Q	P-R4
15 P-R4	BxP	36 R-KR3	RxB
16 P-R5	Q-Kt4	37 BxPch	K-B
17 K-Q	R-QB	38 R-Bch	K-K
18 B-B	R-B3	39 B-B6ch	K-K2
19 B-K2	R-R3	40 RxR	QxPch
20 K-Q2	Castles	Resigns	
21 P-Kt4	P-B3		

Swiss Game

The game below was played in Switzerland. The score is taken from Andre Cheron's chess column in the Journal de Geneve, surely one of the few European chess columns surviving the war.

Christoffel White	Rey Black	Christoffel White	Rey Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	21 Q-Kt2	Kt-Kt5
2 Kt-QB3	P-B4	22 KtxP	Kt-K4
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	23 B-K2	P-B5
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	24 KR-B	Q-Kt4
5 P-B4	B-B3	25 PxP	Q-R3
6 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	26 Q-Q2	Kt-Kt5
7 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	27 Kt-K6	BxKt
8 P-K4	Kt-QKt5	28 PxB	Kt-B3
9 P-Q3	P-Q3	29 B-B3	QR-B
10 Q-Q2	P-K4	30 K-Kt	KR-K
11 Kt-R3	Kt-Kt3	31 Q-QKt2	Q-Kt2
12 CastlesQR	KPxP	32 P-KB5	P-KKt4
13 KtxP	B-Q5	33 R-Kt	P-KR3
14 QKt-Q5	KtxKt	34 P-KR4	P-Kt5
15 BxB	P-xB	35 BxKt	KtxB
16 KPxKt	Kt-K6	36 P-B6	Q-Kt3
17 QR-K	Castles	37 P-B7ch	K-R2
18 B-K4	B-B	38 PxR(Q)	QxPch
19 Kt-K2	P-B4	39 Q-B2	Resigns
20 B-B3	Q-B3		

Polish Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 12—A standard, made by the women of Warsaw for Polish parachute troops, who had been training in Britain, recently was received here and presented at an official ceremony. It took a year and a half for the flag to make the journey.

It was accompanied by a letter, written not on parchment as is the custom, but on such paper as wartime provided.

"Beloved," runs the letter, "we are sending you a standard under which you will be victorious. Its every thread is a letter from those most dear to you. Your fathers and mothers through it tell you that their pride in you and love for you is boundless, your families and children tell you that you are their hope and their pattern, your wives and sweethearts send messages of boundless devotion and indescribable longing.

"Through it we again write you that we are even more unyielding and determined now than when you knew us. Surge Polonia, Rise Poland, is not only a call to battle but a motto for all times and for all people who are enemies of apathy, negligence, and inaction, for people whose watchword is struggle and victory. Let this be your motto, Paratroopers."

Education

This Neighborhood Clubhouse Steadies Its Young People and Centers Their Energies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pomona, Calif.

Not long ago, our neighborhood was a bedlam of outlandish escapades of the many half-grown boys and girls living here whose mothers as well as fathers work at near-by war plants.

Now, ours is again a peaceful neighborhood, thanks to "Mrs. Astorbilt"and the teen-age clubhouse she sponsors. Her name isn't really that, but she's always been so called by the many who did not know her, for the reason that she lives in solitary grandeur in a great house that has been our town's one mansion since the turn of the century.

She is unmarried, not young. Her income always did and still does match her house. Nobody expected that she would take a more active part in the war effort than to pay taxes and buy bonds.

Here she is, busy with a teen-age clubhouse that occupies the energies of boys and girls who showed only too plainly that lack of supervision might turn them to "gang" escapades such as those that are troubling officials in many parts of this country today.

Turned Into an Opportunity

The teen-age clubhouse was conceived when Mrs. Astorbilt happened to find several of the boys and girls scuffling in her yard as they came from school. Janie, the youngest, was accidentally pushed through the glass wall of Mrs. Astorbilt's hotnouse. More frightened than injured, Janie screamed. The others shrieked, "Duck! Or Mrs. Astorbilt will have us arrested"!

Before they could "duck," the lady came and said, in her lovely gentle voice, "Won't you help me to repair the damages to the plants?" As they hesitated in surprise, not knowing whether to run or to stay, she said, "Please."

The boys and girls helped to repair the damages to the plants and then they were invited to see Mrs. Astorbilt's garden. And the next thing that anybody knew, there were plans for a teen-age victory garden on Mrs. Astorbilt's grounds. Then came the teen-age club.

It has quarters in a big room on the second floor of Mrs. Astorbilt's garage. In the days when it was a stable, the room was built for the liveryman, and it is comfortable in all kinds of weather.

To have its privileges, a boy or girl must belong to the club, and to belong to the club, he or she must work in the co-operative garden. That is the only requirement for membership—two hours a week of garden work. There are no dues.

In the clubhouse are seed catalogues, farm publications, state and federal booklets on gardening, and other information about how to obtain the largest crops with the smallest outlay of seeds, expenditures, and labor. From time to time, the members have an informal discussion of what they are learning about gardening. Occasionally, they hear a talk by a Farm Bureau representative or other outsider, such as one of the firemen, who is credited with being our town's best amateur gardener.

Already the club has had excellent crops of tomatoes, string beans, corn and other vegetables, grown from seeds supplied by Mrs. Astorbilt. She pays for the water and other needed supplies, and plans to continue to provide the cash outlay. The boys and girls furnish the labor, and sell the produce to parents, neighbors, friends, local restaurants, and the public. Of the returns, 25 per cent goes to the Red Cross, and the other 75 per cent is pooled and divided equally among all club members.

Odd Jobs Done

The garden is only one of several projects of the teen-age club. Another important one is the supplying of boy and girl labor. Boys do odd jobs, such as lawn and garden work and janitor work. Girls care for small children and do many errands for neighborhood families.

Nearly everyone in town knows that these services are offered by teen-age club members. To handle requests, the club has a telephone in the clubhouse. The duty of answering it is assigned to one of the members during late afternoon or early evening hours. Payment for work done goes of course to the individual boy or girl with no strings of the club attached.

Teen-age members drop into the clubhouse whenever they have a few minutes to spare, daytimes or evenings. There are always a light, a fire if needed, and something to do. They may study, work on war projects, read, or play. There are puzzles, games, magazines, books, handwork, all furnished by members. Mrs. Astorbilt and the teen-agers' mothers supervise the clubhouse at all times, but no one has had occasion to discipline a member.

Occasionally, there are planned or impromptu parties. Refreshments are simple, prepared either by a committee that makes a small charge for the food, or potluck dishes contributed by those attending. One of the parties was a benefit carnival-circus, proceeds of which went to set up a workroom for the mechanically inclined.

Mrs. Astorbilt's teen-age clubhouse is not only providing a happy meeting place and something to do for the neighborhood boys and girls. It is proving a boon for work-weary parents who could not help feeling anxious at times as to where their children might be and what they were doing.

A Child-Study Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new undertaking in the public library of South Bend, Indiana, has been the establishment of a room where parents, teachers and social workers may find material of many kinds for child-study. A storage room across the hall from the children's room was first renovated and made attractive, then equipped with worth-while material. Books on child psychology, child health, teaching methods, story telling and educational trends and resources filled the shelves. A model collection of preschool books was made available. Periodicals concerning the development and education of children, were brought to the shelves and others on any topic related to child life. A trained librarian was put in charge of the Child-Study Room. Noted speakers occasionally were engaged, and a meeting held here for leaders of groups working with children. This new venture of the public library became a valuable contribution to the community.

L. L. R.

To G. I. Audience

The Army Pictorial Service reports that War Department training films and film bulletins are now shown 200,000 times a month in the United States to G. I. audiences estimated at 23,000,000.

Ohio State News Letter.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Saturday, August 12, 1944
*13

A Saturday Page

Our Teen-Year-Old Workers—Let Us Urge Them Now to Give Schoolwork Priority No. 1

Washington, D. C.

Hats off to American boys and girls! They have shown superb readiness and eagerness to share in the work of the war.

They have sold millions of war stamps and bonds. They have gathered millions of pounds of scrap. They have taken on innumerable home duties so fathers and mothers can fight and work for victory. Millions of youngsters have taken full-time jobs. Others have added jobs on top of schoolwork.

Now the time has come when all of us must scrutinize far more carefully than we have in the first three years of war the use that is being made of the capabilities, energies, and time of our teen-age young people. More than ever we need to realize ourselves and make vivid to our boys and girls the immense importance to them and to the Nation of school.

One million fewer boys and girls were enrolled in American high schools last year than in the year before the United States entered the war. There is danger ahead for them and for us if this drop in high school enrollment continues.

Steady Drain

Most of this falling off in enrollment is due to the steady drain of young people from schools into jobs.

In the summer of 1943, some 5,000,000 boys and girls from 14 through 17 years of age went to work. When schools opened in the fall, 400,000 fewer students enrolled in high schools than had enrolled the year before. This summer probably more than 5,000,000 of these teen-age young people have jobs. That is more than half of all our 14-through-17-year-old youth. The question is: How many of these boys and girls will return to school?

Every American boy and girl needs the best education and training the Nation can provide. Both for the children themselves and for the future of the country, more high school training than ever is needed.

We Know

We, who read this page, know the value of training and study. We know how much a lasting peace will depend on intelligent and trained citizens. We believe that our children should be wiser, abler, and more successful people than we are. We know our schools can help them to become so.

Personal needs and local labor situations may require some boys and girls to work during the coming year. Some work experience may have significant educational value for some young people. For the vast majority of them, however, school provides the greatest opportunity for development, and adults should help them to give school PRIORITY NO. 1, now.

H. Armstrong Roberts

Boys and Girls, Your 'Battle Station' Is in School

To the youth of America the United States Commissioner of Education, John W. Studebaker, says: "Hundreds of millions of man hours of learning are being lost forever. . . . This country can do its duty in world leadership only if its citizens continue to have the 'know how.' The best place for you to get ready for tomorrow is in high school. . . . Your Nation asks that you return to your post of duty in high school and stay by it until you have finished the job."

School-and-Work Plans May Help

In some parts of the United States there is acute labor shortage for essential war jobs. In such localities, if the schools and the employers will get together and work out a combined school-and-work program, many of the older teen-agers can be helped to continue their schooling while yet meeting the needs of their Uncle Sam. Also, in cases where the teen-ager's help is needed to supplement the family income, the local school can be urged to provide a school-and-work plan. Parents and other citizens in every community should look into their own local situations to see if this should be considered. Here are a few of the plans in operation:

In Birmingham, Alabama, a student in the Paul Hayne Vocational High School spends half of each day in school and half in industry, working at a job related to the course he is pursuing. This arrangement covers 11 areas of working, ranging from auto mechanics to beauty culture and from machine shop to tearoom management. The half day in industry takes the place of the half day these pupils formerly spent in the school shop.

In Los Angeles, there are schools that have a "4-4 Plan," with four hours in school and four on the job. The plan is limited to those pupils who can qualify, legally and vocationally. Last year 20,000 students were employed, and 16,000 of these maintained school programs which insured graduation on schedule. One group goes to school in the morning and works in the afternoon; the other does the reverse. The entire program is kept fluid and fitted to the student's educational and job needs.

In San Francisco, when work experience is under the supervision of the school, students can earn a restricted number of credits.

In Philadelphia, plans have been developed for supplying sales help to retail merchants on a basis of afternoon work during the school week and a full 8-hour day on Saturdays. Work schedules for part-time student workers have also been arranged with the U. S. Signal Corps Depot, the Quartermaster's Department, and the Naval Aviation Depot. Where the home school has difficulty in arranging a satisfactory student-work schedule, a central committee of the schools helps to place the student.

In Connecticut, the State Board of Education has set up a Bureau of Youth Services which works out part-time programs in business and industry for students who have reached 16. For example, in the business field, two students may be assigned to each clerical job, each one working four hours a day. In industrial jobs, two students may be assigned to one job, each one alternating two weeks of work and two weeks of school. Many schools have appointed work-experience co-ordinators to select and supervise working students.

A Children's Theater 'Down Under'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

In Sydney, up a quiet lane off Pitt Street, there is a studio with a red door. There is a brightly colored awning above it, and on each side a tree set in a green tub. On the door is the sign of the jester in cap and bells, and the name "The Young People's Theater."

Patsy, a lass of nine summers, knocked at the door. It opened.

"Please, Miss Benjamin, I want to be an actress," she said.

"Come in, Patsy." Miss Benjamin smiled. Patsy peered past her at the gay interior. There were shelves of books and a girl and boy were reading. There was a small stage where two girls rehearsed loudly and unself-consciously. As Patsy advanced, she could see into the property room where several children amused themselves by dressing-up.

"Do you want to be a member of our club, Patsy?"

"Ooh, yes please! I have my sixpence."

Miss Benjamin put the money into the Club fund box and pinned on Patsy's frock the badge with its red embossed jester's head. "Now you are a life member of the club, Patsy."

"When may I start acting?" asked Patsy, eyeing the stage.

"Well," said Miss Benjamin, "those girls wrote a play between them. The girl in the pink frock is producing it. That means that she is telling the other girl how she wants the words said, and where to stand and when to move."

After some questioning, it was discovered that Patsy wanted a dog of her very own. So Patsy's play would be about a little girl who wanted a dog, and in the end, had one. Patsy spent the first day of her membership putting together a three-minute sketch of a mother, a daughter and a dog. As a play, it might not have pleased a dramatic critic, but it had opened up a new avenue of thought and expression for Patsy.

The next few times that Patsy came to the club, she read books, she played in the property room, she listened for a few minutes to an older group reading "As You Like It" with the Director.

On the day that Patsy's play had been received with moderation, it was announced amidst excitement that there would be a play for the Young People's Theater—not in a studio, but in a real theater. Several times a year, this happens. The plays are written especially for child audiences. They are mainly dramatized versions of fairy stories, legends and interesting historical happenings.

The Director of the Young People's Theater, Miss Rosemary Benjamin, wishes: To encourage and stimulate the child audience to active interest in the value of the theater by presenting, with an adult acting cast, good artistic dramatic productions; to give them a standard of comparison; to stimulate their critical powers. She hopes that these children's heritage of the theater will be a "Challenge to fuller living" rather than an escape from reality.

Through the Editor's Window

Saving the Teen-Ager From a Bad Mistake

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It may not mean much to most of us to learn that the high school population is 1,000,000 below what it was before we entered the war, and may be an unpredictable low next month when the schools reopen. It is hard to bring nationwide statistics down to understandable terms. But this could mean something: What if every second youngster of between 14 and 17 you know were employed this summer, making money, feeling like an adult, and therefore tempted to go on working while the money and the jobs flow, instead of going back to finish high school?

John and Mary and Bob and Elizabeth. On your street. Their mothers and dads, your friends.

It isn't like this for most of us, of course, for the working population of teen-agers is not spread evenly over the surface of the land. But if it could be, you would probably know as many working youngsters as those who are playing tennis, swimming, away at camp, and going back into school without question in September. Probably more than 5,000,000 teen-agers have jobs right now, the Children's Bureau estimates, and this is over half the 14-17-year-old youth of the United States. The question is, how many of these boys and girls will return to school next month. Most of us feel the problem is serious.

As announced on this page last Saturday, again in a front-page news article from Washington early this week, and in a recent editorial, a National Go-to-School Drive has been launched to awaken these young people to the importance of completing their schooling. It is sponsored jointly by the U. S Office of Education and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, with the full endorsement of the War Manpower Commission. This newspaper is co-operating by presenting facts and considerations to the public in its news, editorial, and feature columns.

Even the best of personal intentions usually need to organize in some way in order to project workable plans. The sponsoring Government agencies therefore urge you to head up the drive locally with a community-wide committee representing parents, teachers, employers, businessmen, labor unions, church groups, youth-serving agencies, and the young people themselves. You are urged also, not to wait until someone calls you up or you see something about it in the local paper; but to start things moving yourself by calling up one or two leaders of some of the groups just mentioned and offering your help in getting a community-wide committee to act.

Such action usually begins with a survey or overview of the local situation. The schools, through the superintendent's or the guidance counselor's office, might reach every student by letter, telephone, or personally; and where needed, bring about a good talk on the value of returning to school for full- or part-time attendance. In areas where student part-time work is needed, the committee, in co-operation with the employers of the region, might work out with the schools and publicize a school-and-work plan, and continue with it until every teen-ager who will take advantage of it is properly adjusted to it and in school at least for part time. Worthwhile courses designed to attract the youngsters, and a better job than ever before in presenting the values of going to school, should also be part of the activity.

A community handbook for campaign committees is available free on request from the U. S. Office of Education or the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Things to Talk About

Stories and firsthand experiences will give the child interesting things to talk about and help develop his ability to express himself. Dramatization of simple stories, puppet and shadow plays, home-made movies, and creative handwork, are excellent mediums to stimulate the development of language in your child.

Your Child's World, The Book House for Children

Outdoor Classes With Hot Lunch Is Mexico's Plan for Its Underprivileged Children

By Ta-de-Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

When Eulalia Guzman, educator and anthropologist here in Mexico City, was the head of a campaign against illiteracy in 1923, she had 10 experimental open-air schools under her direction. For instead of the overcrowded schoolrooms she wanted the poor children to have space, fresh air and grounds where vegetables and flowers could grow.

Some of these open-air schools have become semi-open air ones, for although they still have plenty of breathing space, gardens and courts, walls have been added in some instances. Such is the School of the Revolution which spreads over a block or more, with its large courts, playgrounds, wide open-air corridors and outdoor stairways. As in practically all schools visited there is manual training for the boys, sewing, weaving and cooking for the girls.

The school called the State of Guanajuanto at 78 Piño Suarez, with its dingy doors suggested anything but a school. As I entered, though, a smiling portero greeted me and took me through open courtyards to the office of the principal, a motherly woman, who I knew would have at heart the best interests of the hundreds of children in her care. To compensate for the lack of school houses, in the majority of cases girls attend in the morning, the boys in the afternoon. As it was morning the girls were in session and here at 12:30 noon, they have a lunch, something different every day, so Mrs. Laura Apodoca, the principal said, and this day it was bread and good hot soup with beans and meat the chief ingredients, which was more than most of those children would get at home.

I visited the School called the Heroic Boys of Chapultepec. This school has so many doors and windows, the children might just as well be outdoors, while a hotel resort would envy the grounds, for there were flowers and shrubs and a pool of clear water reflecting the colored tile bottom, as one enters the gates, besides playgrounds.

Again at El Pipila I found the principal more intent on her work than the clock or pay check, and there are 1,300 pupils under Maria Patino Olmeda's care. She emphasized the fact that boys and girls come both mornings and afternoons. She took pride in this co-education feature. Here I ran into a fiesta for Independence Day and those 1,300 children were seated in a wide circle outdoors, though they had no stage, only a built-in cubbyhole for the piano. A half dozen boys and girls stood at attention with their flags, and all seemed to listen attentively to speeches honoring their Revolutionary heroes of 1810—Hidalgo, Morelos, Allende and El Pipila from whom the school is named. Later the girls danced what has come to be known as the National Dance, the Jarabe Tapatio, dressed in the so-called national costume, the China Poblana, which is all spangles, scarves and color.

The largest of these outdoor schools is the Domingo F. Sarmiento, in Balbuena Park in Mexico's very poor district. Here, and in the kindergarten school where 250 children were seated in little chairs at low tables right out in the open air, there are a series of small one-room buildings, entirely open on one side. In these open-air school rooms the children were intent on their arithmetic problems and geography lessons and paid scant attention to their visitors.

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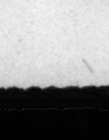

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Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	944,330
1944 volume to date	168,753,940
1943 volume to date	204,373,560

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	54.8	Prev. day	54.5
Month ago	56.3	Year ago	49.9
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch ge
Abbott Lab pf4	4	112	112	112	
ACF-Brill Motor	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Adams Exp .15e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	5	39¾	39¾	39⅝	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	23	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Alb&Susq7.55e	20	145½	145	145½	+ ¼
Allegheny Corp	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Allegheny pf	4	31⅛	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	1	54	54	54	+ ¼
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	2	27	27	27	
Allied Mills 2e	3	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	17	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Allied Strs pf 5	1	101½	101½	101½	
Allis Ch Mfg 1.40	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	8	115½	114⅝	115	+1
Amal Leather	14	37⅜	35⅝	37⅜	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	5	75	74¾	75	+ ¼
Amerada Pet 3	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
Am Bank Note .80	14	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+1⅛
Am Bosch ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	100	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	1	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
Am Car & F 2½e	3	40	40	40	
Am Chain & C 2	3	26½	26¼	26¼	
Am Crystal Sugar	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	
Am Encaus Tiling	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	2	93	92¾	92¾	— ¼
Am&FP 2pf	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Am Haw SS 1½e	4	25	25	25	
Am Hide & Leath	60	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	71	71	71	
Am Internat .20e	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Am Invest Ill .60	1	9	9	9	
Am Locomotive¼e	16	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	23	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
Am P&L S6 pf	5	52⅜	52	52	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	6	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30e	31	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	7	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½	30	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ¼
Am Seating	1	16	16	16	— ½
Am Sh Bldg 2e	20	29	29	29	— ½
Am Smelt & R 2	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7	10	157	157	157	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	5	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Am Stores ¾e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stove .90e	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	11	162⅝	162⅛	162⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	7	71¼	71	71¼	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6	70	147⅝	147⅝	147⅝	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½e	5	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½e	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	82	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	9	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	6	92¼	91½	92¼	+1⅛
A Zinc L & S	2	5	5	5	
AnacondaCop 1½e	13	26⅛	26	26	
AnaconCop 1½e	40	31	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
AnatonW&C1½e	7	41¼	41¼	41¼	+1
APW Paper	4	51	51	51	+1
Arch-Dan-M 2e	1	6	6	6	
Armour & Co	1	90½	90½	90½	
Armour pr pf 6k	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
ArmstrongCork¾e	2				
Asso DryGoods¾e	3	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Asso D Gds1pf6	10	105	105	105	
Atch T&SF 4½pf	8	66¾	66½	66¾	+ ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	2	95½	95¼	95¼	
Atl Coast L 1½e	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Refining 1e	2	32⅞	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ½e	1	14½	14½	14½	
Atlas Corp pf 3	4	10⅛	10	10	
Aust Nichols			73	73	
Aust N prA3½pk	20	73	5	5	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .10e	22	5	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco pf 3¾e	23	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	13	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	12	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ½
Bang & Aro pf6¼k	1	24	24	24	
Barber Asph	1	4	4	4	
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	16¾	16¼	16¼	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
Bel Airc 1e	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Bendix Aviat 1¾e	40	39¼	39¼	40	+ ¾
Best Foods 1e	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
Beth Steel 4½e	6	62¼	61¾	62¼	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf1½e	1	47¼	47⅛	47¼	
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Bloom dale 675et	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
BohmAl&Br 1¼e	1	50	50	50	+1
Bon Ami B 2½	60	52	51¾	52	
Bondstrs of 4½	3	114¾	114¾	114¾	
Borden Co 1.20e	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Borg-Warner .60	32	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	6	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	9	21⅜	21	21⅜	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	2	44½	44½	44½	
Brown Shoe 2	4	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ¾e					
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7	10	120	120	120	+ ½
Budd Mfg	12	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Budd Mfg pf	190	190	187	190	+3
Buda Mfg$5pf5	70	69½	69½	69½	
Buda Wheel ¼e	12	10½	10¼	10½	
BuffaloForge1.35e	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 1.20e	5	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Burling pf 5	1	110	110	110	
BurrAddMach.55e	11	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Bush TB pf2¼ak	10	48	48	48	+ ½
Byers AM Co ¼e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec .40e	1	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼e	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Can DryGAle ¼e	2	29	28¼	29	+ ¼
Canad Pacific ½e	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Carriers&Gen .20	5	50¾	50½	50½	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	53¾	53¾	53½	+ ¼
Celanese Co 1-35f	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	20	122	122	122	+ ½
Celotex Corp ½	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Celotex Cp pf 1	1	18	18	18	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	6	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Cent R R N J	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Cent VioletaS1½e	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas 2½e	4	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Certain-teed pf	70	99½	99	99½	+ ½
Ches Corp Va .80	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	9	46⅞	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill 3-2g	1	7	7	7	
Chi Grt West	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 17sk	1	23½	23½	23½	
Chi Mail Or .30e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Chi No West	17	26⅝	26½	26½	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅛
Chi&NW pf .15e	2	63½	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot 0 1	3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Childs Co	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½e	8	91⅜	91	91⅛	— ⅛
City Invest	10	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Colgate-Plm ½a	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf	40	20½	20	20½	+ ½
Col & South 2pf	30	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
ColBr'cast A 1.20e	3	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	76	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Colum Pict ½g	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Coml Credit 2	3	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	3	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
Coml Solvents .30e	2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	6	28	28	28	
Com'with&South	9	1⅛	1	1	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	8	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Cons Cooper .20g	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	7	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
Cons Laund .60e	2	12½	12½	12½	
Cons RR Cuba pf	6	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ¼
Cons Vultee 1½e	2	13½	13½	13½	
Container Corp¾e	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	
Cont Can ¾e	2	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .30e	8	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
Cont Motors .30e	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	5	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Cooper-Bess ½e	4	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	100	44¾	44	44	— ¾
Corn Exch 2.40	40	49½	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
Cornell-D E .40e	1	22	21	22	— ¼
Corn Interna	3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
Crane Co 1	2	25½	25½	25½	
Crane Co pf 5	1	109½	109½	109½	
Cream of Wh 1½	1	25½	25½	25½	
Crown Cork ½e	1	37	37	37	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	450	24¼	23¼	24	+ ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	40	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Curtis Publishing	62	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	91	124¼	123½	124¼	+1¼
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾g	23	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1e	6	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	8	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1e	10	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	16	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Detroit Edi .90e	2	20⅛	20	20	
Diam Match pf1½g	4	40¾	40½	40¾	+1⅛
Diam T Motor 1	4	15½	15½	15½	
Dist Cp-Sq h2.22	7	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Doehler D Cas¾e	1	41¼	41¼	41¾	+ ¾
Dome Mines h1.60	3	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ½
Douglas Airc 5g	3	52¾	52¾	52¾	
Dresser Mfg 1e	1	37	37	37	
Duplex Printing	1	10⅝	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
Du Pont de N 2½e	2	155	154¼	155	+ ½
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	10	120	120	120	
Eagle Pich L .45e	38	13¼	12½	13⅛	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	14	38⅛	37½	38	— ⅛
Eaton Mfg .20e	13	16	15⅛	16	+1
Edis Brs Strs .80a	4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	2	43½	43½	43½	
Electric Boat ¾e	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	80	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	170	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
Eng PS $6 pf6	20	101	101	101	+1
Equit Off Bldg	23	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Erie R R 1st	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf 1¾e	4	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
EurekaVCleaner¾e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	39	37⅝	39	+1⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Farne Tel & Rad	2	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Fed Mog & S 1e	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Ferro Enam ¾e	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	5	49⅞	46¾	47	+ ¼
Firestone 1½e	5	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	1	43¾	43¼	43¼	
Flintkote .45e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Follansbee Stl	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	20	46	46	46	+1
Foster Wheeler¼e	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	11	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	1	33	33	33	
Fruehauf T 1.20e	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	Aug11
Gabriel Co	3	6	6	6	
Gair Robert .30g	4	41¾	41¾	42¼	+ ⅛
Gamewell 2½e	90	41¾	41¾	42¼	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
GenAmTrans 1¼e	5	47⅜	47⅛	47½	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45e	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Gen Cable	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	6	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
GenCable pf5½akt	170	101¾	101	101¾	+1⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	4	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	10	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	23	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Gen Motors 2½e	16	62⅝	62⅜	62½	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv ½e	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20e	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½e	5	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	33	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Gen Refract .90e	3	23½	23½	23½	
Gen Shoe ¾e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
GenSCastpf4½ak	20	78¼	78¼	78¼	
Gen Time Inst ½e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	23½	23½	23½	
Gillette Saf R .80	3	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	13	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Gobel Adolf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Goebel Brew .20	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	30	121½	121	121	
Goodrich BF 1e	2	51	51	51	
GoodyearT&R1¼e	3	47½	47⅛	47½	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery 1.20	15	15¼	15	15¼	
Graham-Paige Mot	104	5⅛	5	5⅛	
GraniteCSt 1.75e	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2e	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gt NorPy pf 1e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.40e	9	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	114	6½	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	110	176	170	175	+ 5
Gum Airc En 1e	5	13	13	13	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	1	53⅜	14⅞	53⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	9	53	52¾	53	+ ⅛
Hack W pfA3¾	20	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch .30e	7	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
Hayes Mfg	23	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Hat Corp AmA¼e	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasG15	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	
HerculesPowder 1e	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	3	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
Houd-Hers B ½e	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Houston Oil	34	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 2	3	35½	35¼	35½	— ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	19	4¾	4¼	4¾	
Illinois Central	3	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
IndplsPw&Lt .90e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Inland Steel 3e	3	66½	66¼	66½	+ ⅛
InspiratCopper ¾e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Intercn Corp 1.60	1	37½	37½	37½	+1⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	14	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Interlakelron .35g	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Int Harvester pf7	1	174½	174½	174½	
Int Hydro-Elec A	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
IntMinerals&C¼e	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Int Mining	6	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	18	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
Int Paper	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Int RyCApf1¼k	20	83	83	83	
Int Silver 3	1	78	78	78	+1
Int Tel & Tel	16	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Interst Dept S ¾a	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Jones & L Stl 2	13	24¼	24½	24½	— ⅛
Jones&LStl pf B 5	1	81	81	81	
Kalam St&F .60e	1	20½	20½	20½	
KaufmannDpt.55e	6	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Kayser J ¼e	2	22	21⅞	22	+1⅛
Kelsey-HWB 1½e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Kendall Co pf6a	10	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
Kennecott Cop 1e	14	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Kinney G R Co	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Kinney$5pf4½ak	220	68	67¼	68	+ ⅞
Kress S H 1.60	2	35½	35	35½	+ ½
Laclede Gas	20	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Laclede Gas pf	50	86½	86	86	— ½
Lehigh C&N ½e	14	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	11	2	1⅞	2	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Lehigh Val RR	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½g	1	41¾	41¼	41½	+1⅛
Lib-O-Glass ¼ae	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
LibbyMcN&L ⅛e	6	8	8	8	
Life Savers 1½e	1	43	43	43	+ ½
Liggett&My B 3a	3	83¾	83	83¾	+ ⅛
Liggett&My pf7	10	177	177	177	—1
LimaLocomotive1e	1	39½	39½	39½	
Link Belt 2	1	38¼	38¼	38½	— ½
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	26½	26½	26½	
Lockheed Airc 1e	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	2	64½	64¼	64½	+ ½
Lone Star Cem ½e	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
Lorillard (P)1½e	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Louisv & Nash 5e	2	86	86	86	—1½
Mack Trucks 1e	2	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
Macy R H 2a	14	29¾	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
Manati Sugar	40	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
MaracaiboOEx.05g	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Marine Midl .16e	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
MarketStRyprpf	30	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Marshall Field .80	6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Martin GL 1½e	6	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
Martin-Parry .15e	12	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Masonite Corp 1	3	45⅛	45⅛	45¼	— ⅛
Mathieson Alk ½e	5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
May Dept Strs 3	5	58½	58½	58½	
Maytag Co	5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
McCrory Stores 1	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Mead Corp .45e	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Mengel Co ¾g	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Mengel 5pf 2½	30	48	48	48	— ⅛
Merch & Min Tr 2	1	38½	38½	38½	
Mesta Mach 1⅞e	4	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ¼
Mid Cont Pet .40e	6	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Midl StlP 1pf8	60	131	131	131	
Minn-HoneyReg½e	2	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
Minn-H Reg pf9	10	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	— ⅛
Minn-Moline	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Mo-Kan-Texas	1	3½	3½	3½	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet 2	3	36¾	36½	36¾	— ⅛
Monarch M 2½e	1	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
Montgom Ward 2	16	48⅜	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
Morris & Essex	1530	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
MotorProducts¾e	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Motor Wheel .60e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Mullins Mfg B	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Mullins Mfgpf7	40	88½	88½	88½	+ ¼
Munsingwear 2g	1	20½	20½	20½	
Murphy pf 4¾k	40	113½	113½	113⅜	+ ⅛
Murray Corp ¼e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Nash-Kely ¼ae	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
Nat Acme 1½e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Nat Auto Fib ⅓g	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Nat Aviation ¼e	8	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20	4	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Can	6	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
Nat Container 1	3	23⅛	23	23⅛	
Nat Cylinder G .80	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
NatDairyProd1.20	4	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
Nat Dept St ½aa	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Nat Distillers 2	2	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Nat Gypsum ⅛ag	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Nat Lead ⅛e	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Power & Lt	7	15⅛	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Nat Supply	2	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Sup52pf2½k	4	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Nat Tea	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Nehi Corp ⅜e	3	29¾

News and Comment About Business and Finance

S. O. of Ind. Earns $1.82 On Common

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced consolidated net earnings for the first six months of 1944 amounted to $27,868,559, equal to $1.82 a share. For the comparative period in 1943 the earnings were $22,079,417, or $1.44 a share.

The 1944 figure represents the consolidated net profit for the parent company and all subsidiaries after depreciation, depletion and amortization and after providing $9,903,452 for Federal income tax and $4,229,967 for excess profits taxes.

Provision made for adjustments in connection with the renegotiation of war contracts, under Renegotiation Act, did not materially affect the 1944 earnings.

Link-Belt Company and subsidiaries including Link-Belt Ordnance Company, announced net income for the six months ended June 30, 1944, before postwar credit amounted to $1,042,260 equal to $1.33 a common share and comparable to $1,181,216 or $1.53 for the same period in 1943.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg Co. reports for the fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $1,454,931, equal to $9.70 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,399,584, or $9.33 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

American Gas and Electric Company and subsidiaries report net income for the year ended June 30 of $11,818,983, equal to $2.25 a common share, compared with $11,441,071, or $2.17 a share, for the preceding 12 months. The 1943 net, after giving effect to tax law enacted in October, 1943, was equal to $2.31, the report states.

The Square D Company reports net profit for six months ended June 30, after provision for renegotiation on the basis of settlement for 1942, of $920,854, or $2.09 a common share, compared with $1,155,173, or $2.65 a share, for the same perid in 1943 with no provision for renegotiation.

Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income of $3,700,247 for the six months ended June 30 compared with $2,980,033 in the same period last year. For the 12 months ended June 30 net income was $7,242,597, compared with $6,742,406 in the previous 12 months.

New York Power and Light Corporation reported net income of $1,471,629 for the first six months of 1944 compared with $1,476,856 in the like period of 1943. The company reported operating revenues of $16,000,075 for the 1944 period compared with $15,458,284 in the 1943 period.

Tidewater Associated Oil Co. and subsidiaries reports for six months ended June 30 a net profit of $6,872,342 after provision of $1,500,000 for contingencies, equal to 90 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $6,255,584, or 80 cents a share, in the first half of 1943. Profit in the latest period is subject to renegotiation.

General Shoe Corp. reports net profit for the quarter ended July 31 of $216,271, or 33 cents a common share, compared with $240,152, or 37 cents a share, in the 1943 period. Nine months earnings ended July 31 were $742,617, or $1.14 a share, compared with $756,207, or $1.16 a share, in the previous comparable period.

New Group Formed In South to Seek Seaport Equality

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP) — The South's fight for equality with seaports in other sections of the country in postwar foreign trade will be waged by the newly created Atlantic-Florida Ports Conference.

The organization was set up here recently at a meeting called to protest failure of Director Leo T. Crowley of the Foreign Economics Administration to include southern interests in an 18-man FEA advisory committee.

Permanent chairman of the new authority is H. A. Manning of Columbia, S. C., executive secretary of the South Carolina State Ports Authority. W. W. Balkcom, assistant manager of the Tampa Traffic Association was elected permanent secretary.

Florida will be represented by Thomas E. Grady, traffic consultant of the Greater Miami Association; Georgia by T. J. McGinn, traffic manager of the Savannah Traffic Bureau, and North Carolina by J. T. Hiers, executive general agents of the Wilmington Port Commission.

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Forecasts Peak Year

© Wald Studio

Jay R. Benton

President of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Boston Mutual Life Shows Substantial Gains in Half Year

The Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company's increase of $5,547,461 insurance in force for the first six months of 1944 approximates two-thirds of the gain for all of 1943. On this basis, President Jay R. Benton forecasts a record year.

Another factor indicative of progress is the increase of 12,207 policyholders, making a total of 364,264, with $125,330,449 total insurance in force June 30th.

During the half year period, income exceeded disbursements by $1,043,841. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries for the first six months amounted to $963,728; total since organization, $39,377,763.

President Benton believes that the increase in policyholders is particularly significant of the confidence New Englanders have in the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company, because the insurance investments have been made in addition to large purchases of War Stamps and Bonds. It is also further evidence of the thrift for which this section is noted, inasmuch as insurance is the most practical way to provide protection and augment social security.

The company's policy of participating strongly in America's war effort has been continued, with $14,949,741 of $17,190,662 investments in stocks and bonds now in U. S. Government Bonds.

Pratt Discounts Views on World Exhausting Oil

CHICAGO (AP)—Ultimate oil resources are many times larger than now known, Wallace E. Pratt, geologist and vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, said in discounting "the gloomy view that the world's petroleum reserves will be exhausted in 25 years."

Writing in the Journal of Business of the University of Chicago School of Business, Mr. Pratt declared:

"It is hardly conceivable (unless wars are to continue unceasingly) that the United States will suffer a critical shortage of liquid fuels within the foreseeable future."

The American Government, he said, should keep "hands off" in the Middle East, where it has been suggested that it build a "Big Inch" pipe line from Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean.

"Such action might handicap American private enterprise in the Middle East, which has 30 per cent of the proved oil reserves of the world, and destroy the local tradition of no political ambitions which our government has enjoyed," he stated.

Mr. Pratt recommended establishment of international commissions to set up quotas for individual nations "in order to conserve proved reserves." Since the article was written, a British-American accord was signed for establishment of such a commission.

Mr. Pratt declared that although "proved reserves of the world are expected to yield 51 billion barrels—enough for 25 years—if we accept our oil-finding experience in the United States, the ultimate pertoleum resources of the earth should amount to 700 billion barrels, 100 billion in this country alone."

Western Union Plans Five New Carrier Systems

NEW YORK (AP) — Western Union Telegraph Company announced it would begin construction of five new carrier telegraph systems between western cities.

The five-system project, approved by the Federal Communications Commission, will cost $433,000 and will provide additional direct circuits between Chicago and St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Diego, Oakland and Los Angeles, Oakland and Portland, and Seattle and Portland. Work on the first, between Chicago and St. Louis, is scheduled to be completed by the end of the year, the announcement said.

The carrier system, which greatly increases the number of messages that may be sent simultaneously over a pair of wires, is one of several steps being taken by the company to meet the greater volume of telegraph traffic likely to result from a large concentration of war activities on the Pacific Coast, Western Union said.

Money Parley's Aims Partly Obscured by Technicalities

(First of three articles on the results of the International Monetary and Financial Conference last month at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fundamentals behind the monetary conference were partly hidden by the controversies over quotas, gold subscriptions, and other technicalities. The question of how control would be divided up obscured the question "Control over what?"

Some people came to see the conference as a football game between debtors and creditors, between the United States and Great Britain, or between Wall Street and Washington. But those whose stories fed this feeling were only having fun. The delegates were working nights. The conference was serious, and its results will probably last.

Two postwar international mechanisms were worked out, one short-term, the Fund, and one long-term, the "Bank."

Despite banker criticism the Fund seems to have the better prospects of the two.

The Fund is a short-term lending mechanism to meet the need of various nations for foreign exchange which they cannot pay for at the moment but probably can manage in a few months or a year or so.

To meet such needs the managers of the Fund would have bank balances in the central banks of the 44 countries, ready to be sold to countries in temporary need of them. The Greeks, for instance, might be short of dollars in one year, for the import of wheat, with the lively prospect of having plenty of dollars the next year, due to the export of olive oil, and so might buy them from the Fund in one year for re-sale to it the next.

Gold Standard Unpopular

In a sense this would work like the pre-1914 gold standard. For whereas in the former days a country would dip into its gold reserves to meet temporary exchange shortages, under the new plan it would dip into its credit with the Fund, making up later when its trade balance turned the other way. In fact one of the Wall Street criticisms of the Fund is simply that it would be better to return to the old-fashioned free international movement of gold to settle short-term trade unbalance. But the answer of the Fund proponents to this is even simpler. It is politically out of the question. The free gold standard has few friends and many enemies.

One of the chief reasons why the gold standard is unpopular is that, in the thinking of many persons outside the United States, it is tied closely with the American economy. Non-American countries fear to be tied "too closely" to the former violent swings of the American business cycle, and they consider that the gold standard is the tie.

The obvious purpose of the Fund is to take the place of the free movement of gold for settling short-term international trade debts and exchange shortages. Since gold went out of use for this purpose in the 1930's, a country short of foreign exchange solved its problem by putting brakes on the import of goods and on the export of its currency, and the cumulative effect of these protective measures was to reduce international trade in some cases down to barter.

Critics of the Fund opine, however, that it will be abused by debtor countries and end up in a few years by being loaded up with questionable and semi-worthless currencies, so that the United States, in putting "good money" into it, will be "pouring money down a rat-hole."

To meet this objection the architects of the Fund have included a great many hedges and protective clauses.

For one, a member country may not sell to the Fund (for stronger currencies) more than 25 per cent of its quota in any one year nor a total which would bring the Fund's holdings of its currency up to more than 200 per cent of its quota.

For another, member countries may not mark down their currencies without consultation with the management of the Fund, nor more than 10 per cent without its permission (under penalty of expulsion).

For another, when a member currency is marked down, the country must reimburse the Fund so that the Fund's total holdings of that currency will still have the original gold value.

U. S. Place Overestimated

In addition critics tend to overestimate the position of the United States in international trade and in the fund. American export balances are likely in the postwar period to constitute only a fraction of the total volume of world trade. Furthermore the last few years have seen a considerable redistribution of the world's gold and a large accumulation of credit balances by non-American countries.

This is excellently stated in the current monthly bulletin of the National City Bank, as follows:

". . . Much of the discussion of postwar international lending has seemed to imply a world outside the United States impoverished and without purchasing power. . . . (but this view overlooks) the large and rapidly growing volume of gold and foreign exchange held outside the United States. . . . While people are aware that we are spending huge sums of money abroad in the conduct of the war, it is not generally realized how these expenditures are building up the gold and dollar exchange reserves of countries outside the United States. . . ."

"The effect of all this was to pile up dollars in the hands of foreigners. . . . Thus by the end of this year the total gold stocks owned outside this country may come to well over $15 billion, or around a third larger than the total world gold stocks as late as 1934, valued in old dollars. Counting in also foreign-owned banking funds in this country, the aggregate foreign-owned gold and dollar balances may reach $22 billion, with likelihood of further increase in 1945.

Few "Poor" Countries

". . . Outside the area of Continental Europe there are few countries that have not been beneficiaries from the flood of United States and British spending. United States spending has been particularly heavy in Latin America . . . in North Africa . . . in India and Australia . . . in the Near East . . . Even on the Continent . . . Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, and Spain. . . .

"The net of this showing is that the "poor" countries are relatively few. Most countries have enough gold and realizable foreign exchange to take care of their immediate needs after the war, and many countries have far more than enough . . . Just as our enormous war expenditures at home are putting money into the hands of the people which they can't spend because of lack of goods, so the tremendous outpouring of American and British money abroad . . . is building up huge dollar and sterling claims against future production. . . ."

(To be continued)

Graham-Paige Stock Sold to Frazer

NEW YORK (AP)—The management of Graham-Paige Motors Corporation announced the sale by Joseph B. Graham of 265,000 shares of its capital stock to Joseph W. Frazer and Associates at $2 a share.

The corporation, through its president, R. J. Hodgson, also said that the purchasers have an option to purchase on or before Sept. 7, 1944, an additional 265,000 shares of stock at $2 per share from the same source.

Mr. Frazer, who recently became chairman of the corporation board and will occupy that position without salary for at least one year, has an option agreement with the corporation under which he may purchase up to 300,000 shares of Graham-Paige stock during the next five years at $3.50 a share.

The company has a similar agreement, involving 100,000 shares, with Mr. Hodgson. These options are subject to the approval of corporation stockholders.

OPA Meat Price Division Separated Into 3 Sections

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) — The meat section of the food price division of the Office of Price Administration has been divided into three sections, OPA announced.

Gilbert Gusler, formerly of Chicago, heads the livestock section. Fred W. Waller, formerly of Duquoin, Ill., has been appointed head of the pork and processed meat section. No appointment has been announced however, for the third section, beef and small stock, of which Arval Erickson, formerly of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experimental Station, will be acting head.

Rise in Municipal Issues Scheduled

NEW YORK (AP)—Boosted by a sizable Port of New York Authority issue, new state and municipal financing next week will aggregate $22,519,000, compared with $6,979,762 in the current period, the Daily Bond Buyer reported. The weekly average for the year to date stands at $21,606,945.

The Port Authority planned to open bids on Tuesday for $17,671,000 of general and refunding bonds due in 1974.

On Wednesday, Miami Beach, Fla., will sell $1,670,000 of bonds due from 1945 to 1959. On the same day Pittsburgh will offer $1,300,000 general public improvement bonds maturing from 1945 to 1964. Houston will be in the market the same day with $575,000 of storm sewer securities.

North Arlington, N. J., will market $440,000 refunding and equipment bonds on Thursday and Clinton, Okla., will open bids on a new issue of $252,000 bonds having an average of 10¼ years.

U. S. Steel Blast Furnace In Pa. Banked Indefinitely

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The U. S. Steel Corp. announced that its No. 8-1 blast furnace at Braddock, Pa., has been banked "for an indefinite period because the iron is not required."

A company spokesman said the furnace, which made several hundred tons of iron daily, was banked Aug. 5 in order to maintain a proper balance between iron and steel production.

He added that the manpower shortage has seriously affected steel-finishing units and that it had been found impossible to process all the iron produced.

SEC Outlines Holdings For Columbia Gas

NEW YORK (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued a memorandum opinion stating its tentative conclusions on the reorganization of Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation.

A hearing will be held Sept. 19. The opinion was issued at Columbia's request.

Gas utility operations and other businesses which may be retained under geographic integration provisions of the Holding Company Act as constituting "one or more single integrated public utility systems and businesses reasonably incidental or economically necessary," include the Bracken County (Ky.) Gas Company, Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company, Cincinnati Gas Transportation Company, Columbia Engineering Corporation, New York; Cumberland and Allegheny Gas Company, Pittsburgh; Fayette County (Pa.) Gas Company, Gettysburg (Pa.) Gas Corporation; Greensboro (Pa.) Gas Company and the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, Pittsburgh; Natural Gas Company of West Virginia; the Ohio Fuel Gas Company, Columbus; Pennsylvania Fuel Supply Company, Pittsburgh; Point Pleasant (W. Va.) Natural Gas Company; the Preston Oil Company, Columbus; Union Gasoline and Oil Corporation, United Fuel Gas Company, Viking Distributing Company, Virginian Gasoline & Oil Company and Warfield Natural Gas Company, all of Charleston, W. Va.

Columbia could not retain, along with the previously-named subsidiaries, any interest in the following companies:

American Water Works & Electric Company, New York; Argo Oil Corporation, Bridge Gas Company, the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, the Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Railway Company, Columbia Corporation, Dayton Power and Light Company, Dixie Traction Company and the Licking River Bridge Company, Cincinnati; Miami Development Company, Columbus; Miami Power Corporation, Cincinnati; Servel, Inc.; Ohio Fuel Supply Company, Columbus; Union Light, Heat & Power Company, Covington, Ky.; West Harrison (Ind.) Electric and Water Company, Inc.; Wood Coal Company; Wooster (Ohio) Tool & Supply Company and the United Corporation, parent of Columbia.

The commission said it would reserve for later consideration retention of any interest in the American Fuel & Power Company system and the status of the following properties:

Big Marsh Oil Company, Amere (W. Va.) Gas Utilities Company; Atlantic Seaboard Corporation, Binghampton (N. Y.) Gas Works, Eastern Pipe Line Company, Home Gas Company, New York; the Keystone Company, New York; Virginia Gas Distribution Corporation, Virginia Gas Transmission Corporation and Viking Distributing Company's retail gasoline service station business.

Fertilizer Lack Seen Unless More Nitrate Is Imported

WASHINGTON (AP)—American farmers face serious shortages of nitrogenous fertilizers for their next crops unless larger imports of Chilean nitrates for agricultural use can be arranged, the War Production Board said.

Because of critical requirements of ordnance plants, WPB said, shipments to industrial plants of nitric acid, anhydrous ammonia and ammonium nitrate will cease between now and October 1.

After October 1, WPB said, industry will have priority on available supplies of nitric acid from industry sources for direct and indirect war uses, such as commercial explosives, plastics, textiles, rubber, films and photographic equipment.

Estimates on the effect of WPB's orders diverting nitric acid to ordnance plants were that the nitrogenous fertilizer supply would be cut approximately 14 per cent in the overall annual amount—from 80,000 to 100,000 tons.

Approximately 65 per cent of the 680,000 tons of nitrogen allocated for fertilizer is used in southeastern states, according to the Department of Agriculture.

However, WPB said, delivery of ammonium nitrate fertilizer from the Tennessee Valley Authority and Canadian plants will not be interfered with by the order cutting off ammonium nitrate shipments to industry after Aug. 15.

Meantime, the nitric acid producers industry advisory committee has asked WPB to attempt to arrange additional shipping space from Chile for importation here of that country's nitrates.

British Pay on RFC Loan From Collateral

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation reported it had received payments aggregating $125,167,187 from the collateral securing the RFC's pre-Lend-Lease loan to the United Kingdom.

A loan of $425,000,000 was authorized in July, 1941, but the RFC said only $390,000,000 was actually disbursed.

Of the total payments, $113,816,350 represents interest, dividends and other income from the collateral securing the loan and $11,350,837 represents the proceeds of the sale by the United Kingdom of a small amount of the collateral.

The collateral includes listed and unlisted securities of United States corporations, the capital stock of 41 British-owned United States insurance companies and assignment of the earnings of the insurance companies. The RFC said payments are applied first to current interest and the balance to reducing the principal of the loan.

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SEPTEMBER 1st, New York advertising agency executive will have opening for experienced secretary; ability to write helpful; state age, salary desired. Write Box C-24, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

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WOMAN, college graduate, with teaching and selling experience, would like personnel work. Miss Ida Mufson, 1539 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

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**PUB

Red Sox Need Four-Game Sweep of Brownie Series

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tomorrow, Monday and Tuesday the Hub's baseball faithful get a final look at the club which undoubtedly will carry the American League banner in the next World Series. The St. Louis Browns, playing a double-header on the morrow and singles on the two succeeding days, give the still-confident Red Sox what very likely is their last chance to remain in the contending class.

To keep alive pennant talk at Fenway Park, the Red Sox must sweep all four games. In view of the pace the Brownies have maintained in recent weeks, this comes under the heading of a major offensive for the locals.

First Pennant

The Yankees had hoped to give the Browns a decisive beating at the Stadium, but could not. If the Red Sox cannot, Luke Sewell should have no trouble breezing to the St. Louis club's first American League pennant. As he closes out in the East against the lowly Senators and Athletics and moves toward home with a comfortable lead, Luke will be practically untouchable. He gets a terrific boost from the schedule, which keeps him at home during a major portion of September.

Those who are still hoping for a Red Sox rally and a Brownie fallback point out that Sewell has yet to face a lengthy slump; and that no flag winner goes right through the season without at least one decline. However, this is not entirely true. The Browns had a slump back in May, winning only four out of 14 on their initial eastern tour. As a result, they yielded first place to the Yankees, once falling as much as 2½ contests to the rear. But by June 1st, Sewell was back on top and has been there ever since.

Prewar Outfit

Brownie success centers around the fact that Sewell simply has too much manpower for the rest of the league. He has held together a prewar outfit through a period which has stripped his rivals of key men. Take a pitcher of Tex Hughson's caliber away from the leaders and this race would not be such a breeze. But such things are not happening to Sewell. And, as they have not happened at this late date, they probably will not happen until the end of the race.

This approaching series gives us a chance to compare two of the leading candidates for the league's most valuable player award. Luke Sewell told New York newspapermen the other day that his Vern Stephens was the player of the year. We here think the same thing about Bobby Doerr. In the end, however, Stephens may get it because he is on a pennant winner, which would be a tough break for Bobby.

Briefs . . . The Red Sox and Browns stand all even for the season, seven and seven. . . . New York critics have figured all along that the pennant would be decided on the final four days of the season, when the Yankees and Browns meet in a four-game series. . . . But it now looks as though the Browns would by that time be using the Yanks as a tune-up for the World Series with the Cardinals. . . . That early-season dissension within Brownie ranks, apparently, was not to affect the race.

* * *

The Braves today purchased second baseman Frank Drews (4-F) from St. Paul of the American Association. . . . Mike Sandlock and cash go to St. Paul in the deal. . . . Etchison, Kluttz, and Workman each hit homers for the Braves at Cincinnati yesterday but the Reds won the ball game 12-6. . . . The Red Sox missed out on an opportunity to creep up on the Browns yesterday. . . . Luke Sewell's outfit lost to the Yankees 6-1, but Joe Cronin's boys did the same to the White Sox 9-7. . . . A single and four walks gave the White Sox their winning margin of two runs in the ninth.

Browns Hold Lead In Dad-Son Event

Rodney Brown and his son, Rodney, Jr., of North Andover, registered a gross 74 yesterday to take a one-stroke lead over Howard C. and David Paul of Bear Hill in the annual father-and-son golf championship at Winchester.

These two pairs spreadeagled the field of 34 which posted scores on yesterday's first day of play. The tourney concludes today. Closest to them were Charles E. and Charles E. Mason, Jr., at 78, while the next closest pair included three family duos deadlocked at 83—Edward A. and Arvin Teshner, unattached; Benjamin R. and Benjamin R. Vaughn, Jr., Bellevue; and Percy A. and Ben Goodale, Woods Hole.

American League

		Won	Lost	P. C.
Games Behind				
	St. Louis	64	43	.598
6½	Boston	57	49	.538
8	Detroit	55	50	.524
8½	New York	54	50	.519
12	Cleveland	53	56	.486
13½	Chicago	51	55	.481
17	Philadelphia	48	61	.440
19½	Washington	44	62	.405

Results Aug. 11
Chicago 9, Boston 7.
New York 6, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 11, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 3.

National League

		Won	Lost	P. C.
Games Behind				
	St. Louis	73	27	.735
18½	Cincinnati	56	45	.554
19	Pittsburgh	55	45	.550
20½	New York	50	55	.476
27	Chicago	46	52	.469
28	Boston	43	59	.422
33½	Brooklyn	43	62	.410
35½	Philadelphia	38	61	.384

Results Aug. 11
Cincinnati 12, Boston 6.
Brooklyn 7, Chicago 6. (11 inns.)
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh 12 New York 2.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 1ST GAME 1:30 TWO GAMES
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
SEATS AT FENWAY PARK

Pat Hanley In Thick Of Saipan Job

By a Marine Corps Public Relations Officer

SAIPAN, Marianas Islands, Delayed. (AP)—Marine Lieut. Col. L. B. (Pat) Hanley, former head football coach at Boston University, has had his share of close ones in the bitter fighting for Saipan.

Lieut. Col. Hanley—affectionately known throughout the Fourth Marine Division as "Colonel Pat"—nominally is recreation officer and, for obvious reasons, is left behind when a division goes into combat. Weeks before we sailed, "Colonel Pat" confided that he had prevailed upon his commanding officers to permit him to go to Saipan, by virtue of his service on Guadalcanal as a battalion executive officer.

Set Ammunition Afire

On D Plus One, Japanese artillery caught a jeep load of ammunition scarcely 100 yards from the Fourth Division Command Post, where Gen. Harry Schmidt was directing operations, and set it afire. Every Marine in the area dived for his foxhole, but "Colonel Pat" was ordered to take two men and extinguish the fire before it could explode and perhaps injure many of those gathered around the Command Post.

Without question, Colonel Hanley undertook his dangerous mission. He and his two men were equipped only with shovels, so they piled hot sand into the burning vehicle. Twice they had the flames all but out, only to have a minor explosion undo all they had done by throwing the sand sky high. Finally, it became apparent that they were fighting a losing battle, and Colonel Hanley ordered his men to get in their foxholes.

No One Hurt

"We were still partway out of the foxholes when it went off," he said ruefully. "We almost didn't make it."

Fortunately, no one was injured.

Later in the battle, Colonel Hanley had an experience which he said will always cause him to hear the name of Chatcha Village with a "cold shiver."

Colonel Hanley, with Marine Major Richard G. Ruby, 16 Hyde Street, Newton Highlands, Mass., was attempting to reach the front, unaware that Chatcha was still a "hot spot" and that two Japanese machine guns were trained on its principal intersection. As they entered the village, the enemy opened fire.

Fired Upon

Skirting the intersection, they made for an open stretch of road, only to be fired upon by a bigger Japanese gun.

"We found a new road, right through the center of a cane field," he said.

Throughout the battle, Colonel Hanley carried important messages from the division to regimental command posts at the front, sometimes reaching them to be told he was the first man to reach the front from the rear in two or more days.

He was frequently under fire, and while he does not claim to have accounted for any of the enemy, says simply that he "squeezed off a few."

Coaches to Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Philadelphia Record said in a copyrighted story today that coaches of some 40 colleges will hold a "secret" meeting Monday in New York to consider making their own changes in football rules, revolting against the National Football Rules Committee.

The committee, despite objections, has announced that no changes will be made for the duration. Most protests, the Record said, have been against the out-of-bounds kick-off, which gained in usage last fall.

Chess

Today's chess column will be found on page 12.

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Mexican Silhouettes

Friendly Trucks

Mexicans like to paint on the front of their trucks distinctive names as "El Nino" or "Lupita," while others go still further and write on the back in crude lettering some pertinent motto.

Returning to Mexico from Toluca one day, we read on the back

Open Road in Mexico

of one truck: "No sea malo." It was unevenly written in red letters and underneath the second A was a horseshoe, while three Indians in the truck wore broad grins and watched to see if we noticed this inscription which might be translated, "Don't be rude."

On still another truck we met that afternoon were the words: "Pase Vd. el camino es suyo," or "Pass along, the road is yours," and that road which we were invited so politely to take brought us back to Mexico City.—**M. F.-K.**

Daily Anecdote

Coincidence

Not long after World War I a small park at a prominent intersection in Atlanta was to be named Pershing Point. During the week preceding the dedication General Pershing's picture was displayed in large posters throughout the city.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the General was entering his hotel where throngs were gathered to see him pass. An old Negro was heard to say: "Man!!—he sho do resemble hisself!"

Easily Replaced

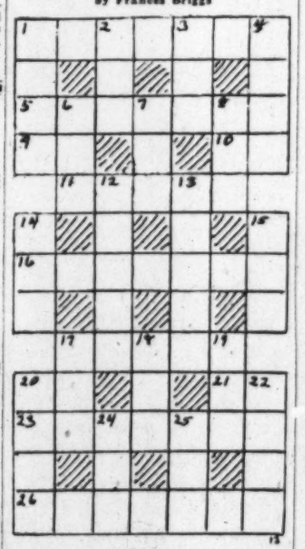
Control mechanisms in combat aircraft are so built that they are interchangeable, eliminating delays in repairs on the battle fronts as far as possible.

A Verse for Today . . .

These are they which came out of great tribulation. . . . They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat.—Rev. 7:14, 16

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What place is scene of Smetana's "Bartered Bride"?
5—Senator Burton Kendall ———
9—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
10—Who was mother of Titans?
11—What fictional character is son of Mumbo and Jumbo?
16—Song of what bird is a constant chirp?
17—Who was Jacob's eighth son?
20—Symbol for illinium.
21—Sloth.
23—Langhorne was middle name of what American humorist?
26—Who are the natives of Normandy?

Down
1—What is the hollow of a spoon called?
2—Color.
3—What is one one-thousandth part of a linear inch?
4—What is a land measure used by English-speaking peoples?
6—Pronoun.
7—Hubs of wheel for "one-hoss shay" were made of what wood?
8—Self.
12—Who wrote "Nearer, My God, to Thee"?
13—What is a large, flat-bottomed boat used to transport merchandise on canals, rivers, etc?
14—What wood was used for crossbars of "one-hoss shay"?
15—How many acts are there in "Nutcracker" ballet?
17—Every one.
18—What meat is associated with Virginia?
19—Went swiftly.
20—What is a sacred image?
22—Who is the goddess worshiped by Egyptians in "Aida"?
24—Organ of hearing.
25—Who is a Harriet Beecher Stowe heroine?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Anything Can Happen These Days

Joan had worn a new dress to a party. When she got home her mother asked what was wrong as she noticed the young miss fingering the wartime material. The disturbed child replied:

"Just look at it; I can't wear this dress again—all the seer has gone out of the sucker."

Some Use

Sergeant (exasperated): "As far as I'm concerned, you're good for only one thing in rifle practice."

Recruit (hopefully); "What's that?".

Sergeant: "You tremble so much you'd make a fine moving target for the rest of the squad."—Exchange.

Why Cherbourg Fell

"The American noose is swiftly tightening on the doomed port. One prong is striking at the center of the line, another has swept in from the west and a third from the east, ploughing deeper into the defences."—Egyptian Gazette, spotted by Punch.

Yes—Spinach!

News comes from Pawhuska, Okla., that seventeen local boys have formed a volunteer organization to help cut the Osage country spinach crop before it spoils.

Brevities

Emily Post says that passing serving dishes to the right is natural to most people. This will be news to the man who developed the cross-handed technique by sitting at the table between two hungry offspring.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It now seems likely that when the British and American armies reach Berlin they will have no trouble entering the city. The Red Army will give them a hearty welcome.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

The first question asked by a German airman after landing by parachute in the metropolis was, "Is this London?" When our pilots bail out they ask, "Was this Berlin?"—Punch ©.

United States Coast Guard

Battle Scenes Sketched at Saipan Invasion

Coast Guard combat artist Jack Gildersleeve (upper left) spent 10 days sketching battle scenes at Saipan. Serving aboard a Coast Guard-manned assault transport, he went in with one of the first waves of assault troops to hit the Saipan beachhead, and stayed ashore, under enemy air raids and mortar fire, to make his authentic sketches. In the upper right hand drawing we see a Coast Guard beach master directing traffic during the invasion. With his public address system megaphone, he routes all landing barges and sends orders to control boats offshore. The lower sketch shows a Coastguardman struggling ashore across jagged coral and towing cans of vital water supplies on a flat wooden raft. Coastguardman Gildersleeve calls his invasion sketches the most "unfinished" work he ever did, and adds: "Yet everything I ever learned about art went into them."

Today's Quotation

Life is a voyage. The winds of life come strong
From every point; yet each will speed thy course along,
If thou with steady hand when tempests blow
Canst keep thy course aright and never once let go.

—Theodore Williams

Sailors Save Home

London Daily Mirror

Melksham, Wilts.

Mrs. F. J. Hale, who lives at Coronation-road, Melksham, Wilts. in a council house, is the wife of a soldier serving overseas. For four successive months she has been summoned to appear before the magistrate to show cause why she and her five children should not be ejected because of rent arrears.

Last month the magistrates were told that unless some of the arrears were paid the Urban District Council would reluctantly have to ask the magistrates to give Mrs. Hale no further extension.

Four American sailors read of the plight of the soldier's wife and children. As the chairman had intimated that if no money was forthcoming the ejectment order would be made—they sent £14 17s.

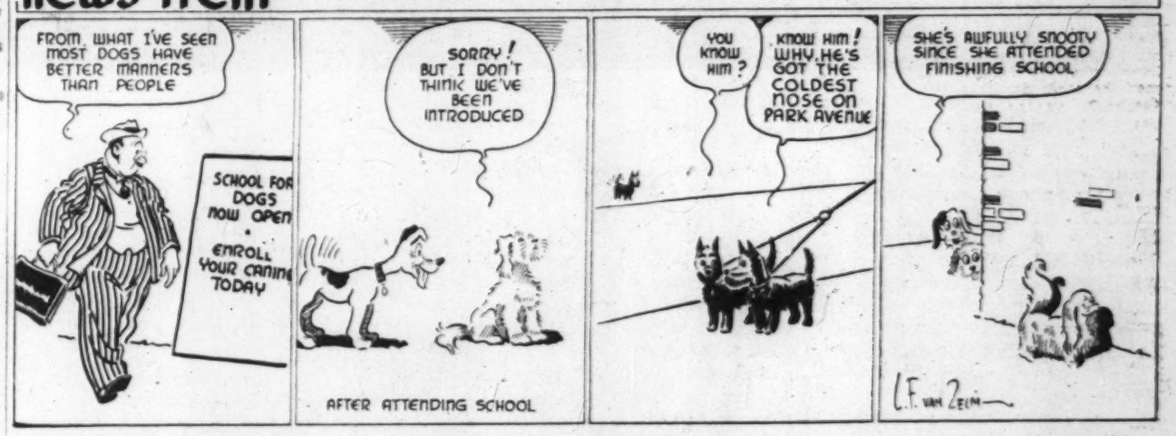
Yesterday, the clerk said, "The money has been paid in full."

Playing Second Fiddle

If you are a normal human being, you have to play second fiddle to someone and the fiddling isn't always pleasant. You say, "I am capable of playing first fiddle." You know you have ideas but you have to keep fingering instrument number two.

If the second fiddler bides his time and plays as well as he can, he may become as important as the first fiddler. Perhaps more important. The second fiddle has to be played by someone. The thing is to keep playing, knowing that the persons at first fiddle probably once played where you are playing. Some day you may be promoted to first fiddle. So play on and make as good music as you can.—Homer Croy in This Week.

NEWS ITEM— SCHOOL OPENED IN NEW YORK TO TEACH DOGS GOOD MANNERS


FROM WHAT I'VE SEEN MOST DOGS HAVE BETTER MANNERS THAN PEOPLE
SCHOOL FOR DOGS NOW OPEN • ENROLL YOUR CANINE TODAY
SORRY! BUT I DON'T THINK WE'VE BEEN INTRODUCED
AFTER ATTENDING SCHOOL
YOU KNOW HIM?
KNOW HIM! WHY, HE'S GOT THE COLDEST NOSE ON PARK AVENUE
SHE'S AWFULLY SNOOTY SINCE SHE ATTENDED FINISHING SCHOOL
L.F. VAN ZELM

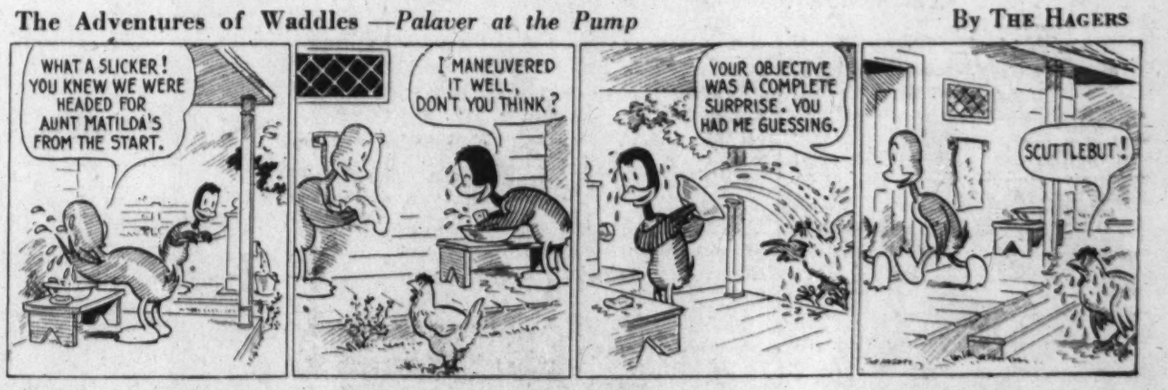
The Taffles —*Stupendous Discovery!* By Palmer

SQUIGGLES—GREAT MEN WERE GREATEST AT ONE THING—BUT SOMETIMES IN SIMPLE THINGS THEY WEREN'T SO GREAT— TAKE GEORGE WASHINGTON, FOR INSTANCE— HE WAS THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY—
Tom Palmer
A MAN OF GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENTS— A GREAT LEADER— A GREAT STATESMAN AND A MAN OF GREAT CHARACTER AND INTEGRITY— —BUT DO YOU KNOW—
HE'S BEING CARRIED AWAY—
—HE COULDN'T RIDE A BIKE!
HE COULDN'T?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Enough Is Enough!* By Rodgers

If he enjoys it, I suppose it's all right for the Boss to spend all day looking for that ol' treasure-
Although I must say there are other things I'd rather have him do!
And Shucks!
He has no business down in the cellar in the middle of the night!
And unless I'm mistaken - that's exactly where he is right now!

The Adventures of Waddles —*Palaver at the Pump* By The Hagers


WHAT A SLICKER! YOU KNEW WE WERE HEADED FOR AUNT MATILDA'S FROM THE START.
I MANEUVERED IT WELL, DON'T YOU THINK?
YOUR OBJECTIVE WAS A COMPLETE SURPRISE. YOU HAD ME GUESSING.
SCUTTLEBUT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The George Bill

Labor's contention that the George Bill represents a studied effort on the part of Big Business to hasten reconversion of industry while sidestepping the human reconversion of war workers is an absurd oversimplification. It was equally an oversimplification to describe the Kilgore measure as a crafty device of organized labor to provide a sort of perpetual Roman Holiday for workers in the postwar world.

Both proposals were, as a matter of fact, competing parts of a general scheme to accomplish the enormously complex and acutely vital job of switching war production to peacetime production, and to do it with the least possible economic jar, and while preserving the best possible prospects for postwar prosperity.

There was, therefore, no conflict as to objective; it was, rather, a conflict as to method, and the Senate by a two to one majority has favored the George method. The matter now goes to the House, where it is possible some alterations and compromises will emerge from debate.

The George Bill provides that any interim of unemployment during the reconversion period be taken care of by the States, with the aid of matched funds and loans from the Federal Government. It holds that the States can do the job more economically and more efficiently; that it guards against further extension of the Federal bureaucracy and that it protects States rights.

We might add that it tends to diffuse over the States (26 of which are Republican and 22 Democratic) the gratitude towards largess that is often expressed in votes.

The question does arise where the States would get the money, it being agreed they could not meet a long-term critical situation, so it is provided that Federal loans be granted the States. The George Bill leaves the rate of unemployment compensation and the length of time covered to the States. Present laws vary widely in this regard, ranging from $2 to $20 weekly, with a national average of about $14 and extending about 15 weeks.

The Kilgore proposal was that the Federal Government directly take the direction of unemployment compensation, and higher levels of payment were provided.

The philosophy of States Rights as opposed to Federal encroachments can be argued on the academic level endlessly; but the George-Kilgore argument was fought on very realistic and animated ground. For in addition to mapping future policies, it raises an immediate and extremely pressing problem.

This is the problem of retaining workers in war jobs long enough to finish the production job still required.

Thousands of war workers are leaving for jobs offering continued peacetime employment. Additional thousands have had their ears tuned to the George-Kilgore debate before deciding which way to jump.

Labor publications have been full of it for weeks. They regard the George Bill with outspoken distrust.

Can anything be done now to lessen the manpower problem that the Senate vote presents us with?

In the final version of the George Bill it was agreed, as the Kilgore proposal had stressed, that destitute and migrant workers must be re-settled and that adequate provision must be made for vocational training. Taken as a part of the whole reconversion plan, the George Bill, and the prompt action in the Senate, should do much to encourage Labor's hopes for a united effort to provide full employment.

Labor still has a valid complaint that some of the State compensation is too low to meet family necessities, and we feel that more uniformity of treatment, after allowing for varying local conditions, would be desirable, and fair.

If these points are taken care of in the House, it might remove much of Labor's disappointment over losing the fight for federalization of aid and dissipate some of the present motivation for leaving war plants.

Education—Now!

Parents and other public-spirited citizens have an important opportunity to contribute to postwar welfare in the United States by taking part between now and the reopening of the schools in a drive to get high-school children back to their classrooms.

Experienced workers with young people declare that it is extremely difficult to "make up" what is lost by absence from the last year or two of high school. Children promise themselves they will go to night school, but they usually don't.

Young people of today have not lived long enough to remember what it is like when one has real competition in the job-market. Then skill, knowledge, and training prove their value. There will be more competition in the job-market after the war. Moreover, many young men and women will later decide they would like to get a college education—and this they cannot even apply for unless they have a secondary-school diploma.

Parents can help as much as anyone in this laudable effort to keep children on the straight and fair path of education as long as possible. They can hold in their own view a high esteem for education and transmit this viewpoint to their young sons and daughters—and they can even bring a little parental pressure to bear in the matter. To do so would be the highest kindness to the children, as well as a patriotic service to the country.

A New Fiscal Era

The usual practice of the Roosevelt Administration has been first to submit a rather reasonable looking budget to Congress, sending along supplementary, even piecemeal, requests later. Never has the President overestimated expenditures; but this year there are reasons to feel that perhaps he has. That is why we are reluctant to deal with his latest estimate of expenditures of $99 billion for fiscal 1945 as the last word.

It is true that Budget Director Smith—who, incidentally, deserves the highest praise for the internal reorganization of the Budget Bureau—says allowance has been made that the war against Germany will probably end and the war against Japan will probably continue through this fiscal period. But an early end to the fighting in Europe, with its consequent contract cutbacks, should mean a budget less than $99 billion.

The hopeful thing in this prospect is that present estimates indicate the United States will pay about half the cost of the war as it goes along. This is hardly sensational in view of the great rise in national income, but an early ending of the war would mean continuation of high tax receipts while war expenditures decline.

This would brighten the national debt picture. However, we hasten to add that the brightness would not be dazzling, for the national debt was already $165 billion last Jan. 1, and the Treasury warns we must be prepared for a debt of $250 billion by the end of fiscal '45. This means annual interest payments of about $5 billion, which compares with a total prewar budget (average 1930 to 1940) of slightly less than $4 billion. In turn, this indicates a dramatically different era of postwar federal finance, and relatively high taxes for as far into the future as we can see.

Bufo

American boys in distant lands probably see Bufo on occasion and think of gardens at home. The toad—Bufo vulgaris—good friend of man, is widely scattered over the world. He's an interesting chap with a distinct personality. These hot summer days he burrows into the cool soil beneath sheltering leaves, but when the sun sinks toward the horizon, Bufo comes forth to get his dinner and aid the gardener. The Department of Agriculture has conservatively estimated his cash value at 20 dollars for the help he gives in controlling cutworms.

Bufo is a respecter of individuality. He attends to his business and bothers no one. If one studies him, he realizes that the toad is a strikingly handsome chap in his brownish uniform and comfortable plumpness.

Strange tales have been recounted of his homing instinct. After a winter of hibernation in the soil beneath a log, stone, or hummock, he wakens from his long sleep and reputedly heads for the pond or brook where he was hatched. He sings a song in early spring, a reedy piping, a thin, soft crying which tells the farmer the miracle of a new season has returned.

In England it has long been a custom for gardeners to purchase toads to put in their gardens. Perhaps with our millions of Victory Gardens we shall more generally appreciate his value. Meanwhile, he goes about his business, friendly but self-sufficient, unobtrusive yet always on hand to help the gardener. Bufo wouldn't want a medal or pennant for his faithful service, but absenteeism or slow-down are not in his vocabulary.

Have You Heard Him?

EVERYBODY ELSE SEEMS TO HAVE PLENTY OF GAS- YOU ARE JUST BEING SUCKERS!
U.S. MOTORIST
BUS STOP
THE ENEMY IS LISTENING AND TALKING - ZIP YOUR LIP AND EARS

Friendship River

The Wide Horizon

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Los Angeles

So far as I know, nobody has ever called the Colorado that before. It has been called wild, untamable, and mighty, but not friendly. Yet discussions between the Mexican and United States Governments during fifty years have highlighted its potential service to practical good neighborliness. Now, during an emergency, the river is being shared, and in the friendliest terms.

The arrangement, it is insisted, is temporary. This summer, to save 170,000 acres of vital cotton, alfalfa, and other crops suffering from severe drought in Baja (Lower) California, the Bureau of Reclamation has worked out the legal difficulties with the Department of State and the Imperial Irrigation District of Alta (Upper) California—the Golden State—to make possible right now, when needed, the diversion of water from the All-American Canal to Mexican farmlands.

And in great quantity. The amount of water involved, the Bureau says, is twice the domestic and industrial requirements of New York City, 10 times those of Los Angeles, 20 times those of Washington. California, partner in this generosity, approves.

But why not? It must be remembered that within recent months the State Department has negotiated with Mexico a treaty, not yet ratified, which would guarantee Mexico a permanent right to some Colorado River water. California strenuously opposes this treaty. Its opposition rests on the fact that the Colorado is a North American river as well as on the assumption that Southern California, along with other river basin States, needs it all.

* * *

This position is not new. It has been maintained by the United States Government for as long as the international status of the Colorado has been debated. When Congress enacted the Boulder Canyon Project, it virtually gave the Western States an all-clear signal to build vast power enterprises on the premise that all the water impounded by Boulder Dam — the whole Colorado River, in effect—was North American property.

But the Colorado is often prodigal. This means the United States can be generous with its waters, letting them by the dam, down past Yuma, and through Mexico, as in the old days. For most years, this has given northern Mexico all the water it needed. This summer of Baja California drought, the supply was short by half.

"Fortunately," says Commissioner Harry W. Bashore, "the Bureau of Reclamation has been able to impound in Lake Mead behind Boulder Dam all of the floodwaters coming down the Colorado this year, so there is an ample supply of water available to help with this emergency without jeopardizing the reserve for irrigation and power production in the Southwest."

* * *

Many Southern Californians who are glad that this is so in 1944 are quick to affirm that it must not set a precedent. What would their region do, they ask, if the Colorado suffered from drought at its sources?

But it is a precedent. Californians, or Westerners, or North Americans, will certainly never let neighbor Mexico suffer for want of available water.

As a precedent for the pending treaty, however, the matter may be different. Legal rights, when the nation enjoying them is big, seem readily justified. California has staked a great deal on the Colorado's development. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, alone, virtually underwrote the Federal Government's expenditure for Boulder Dam.

Nevertheless, Baja California has rights which North Americans must come to understand—rights of development, surely, and even riparian rights, since the Colorado flows some 200 miles through Mexico. But are they, really, national rights? Are they not regional rights? In time to come, it will be clear that Mexican California and United States California must prosper together.

Democracy in China

The Bookshelf

Throughout the current argument over fascist trends in China, there has never been denial that in China (as is not the case with the Axis nations) democracy continues to be sought as an ideal. This realization was strengthened last spring when despite the usually strict Chungking censorship, Americans read a press report of a strongly critical speech delivered by Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan and son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Now the full text of that speech is presented, with much other pertinent material, in a collection of Sun Fo's recent speeches and writings published in the United States under the title of CHINA LOOKS FORWARD (New York: John Day. $3.). Others, perhaps, could not with impunity speak out as straightforwardly as can the son of the founder of the Chinese Republic. But it is clear that he does not stand alone, nor fight a battle half-lost.

* * *

As is pointed out by Lin Yutang in a foreword, Sun Fo carries on the tradition of progressive social thinking. Dr. Lin terms him "the best read man in China on the social and economic problems of the West," and he has made two trips to Russia, whose general approach to social and economic development appeals to him as it did to his father. But he is keenly aware of the importance of American friendship and guidance.

Of this collection, consisting largely of speeches made between 1940 and the present year, perhaps the most immediately arresting are those in which he "tells off" the Kuomintang. We have not heard much such criticism from any Chinese official; and it is striking indeed to find Sun Fo saying in Chungking in February of this year that his party has not followed the democratic principle; and he describes it as "a bureaucratic organization contrary to the spirit of democracy [with] the attitude and habit of a ruling caste."

He speaks against the suppression of outside criticism and points out that, although the number of party members is less than one per cent of the Chinese population, the party has grown to regard itself as "the sovereign power, entitled to the enjoyment of a special position and to the suppression of all criticism. . . ."

* * *

But perhaps even more important than this willingness for self-criticism—in the sense that Sun Fo identifies himself with his party—is his constructive side. He feels that all is by no means lost. He urges a prompt reorientation of psychology and correction of the attitude of intolerance. The democratic spirit must be shown in action and not in mere words, he adds.

So with his thinking in all fields of present importance to China. Sun Fo does not hesitate to point out wrongs, but he is equally quick to show paths toward righteousness which he sees lying open before the nation. He never scolds or despairs, nor does he excuse himself from the responsibilities of leadership. Whether he deals with China's budget or her enemies, the Japanese, he tries to be constructively specific, again in the line which his father sought to follow on such matters as his great scheme for China's international reconstruction.

Sun Fo sees a new chapter of Sino-American relations opening with the abolition of extraterritoriality. Just as America is now helping China in her war effort, so he looks to the United States for aid in the coming postwar period of industrial development. "When 450,000,000 people," he says, "can live a decent life and find themselves disposed to contribute to world prosperity, the face of the world will certainly be tremendously changed." R. G.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Free Discussion's Results

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely. —"Southey's Colloquies," by THOMAS BABINGTON, Lord MACAULAY.

Europe Needs One Coat Off Our Backs

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Watch soon for an announcement of a nationwide old clothes campaign to help the people of Europe.

The campaign will be under the direction of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, though the Boy Scouts or the Red Cross may be the agency to give through in your locality.

Maybe you've wondered why there hasn't been a big old clothes campaign before. Anyone who has paid much attention to the relief needs of Europe knows that there will probably be more actual suffering for lack of clothing than food.

So far we only know the situation in France, one of the least-collapsed of the occupied countries. Reporters who went in with the invaders told of an urgent need for shoes and clothing, sheets and blankets. The French peasants have an abiding faith that their liberators will furnish these until they get their own industries on their feet.

In Central Europe, the invading forces will probably find an even more serious dearth of clothing. Distribution facilities have also broken down there which is the reason UNRRA is now preparing to go into this area to distribute relief right on the heels of the Allied armies instead of giving the military a chance at it first.

After that there will be China. Two UNRRA men—Dr. Eugene Staley and Owen I. Lawson—recently back from three and a half months of relief consultations with the Chinese Government, say the clothing situation there, too, will be more serious than the food shortage. They estimate that 94 per cent of China's cotton spindles were in territory captured by the Japanese. Refugees who have escaped over the lines say the Japanese are removing much of the machinery—whether to melt it down for bullets or to "dig in" for a last stand in Manchuria, they can only guess.

Of course, one can't quite imagine Mr. Li of Shanghai wearing the cast-off American suit of John Doe of Kokomo, Ind., but their wives may compete for the same cotton goods now that the spinning and weaving facilities of the world are inadequate to meet the demand.

Your old clothes, it has been decided, will be given to the needy, not sold. This does not mean that UNRRA has gone back on its underlying aim of helping people to help themselves. The gift of second-hand clothes will merely tide the needy over until they can make their own materials and fashion their own clothes according to their local tastes and needs.

One reason UNRRA has decided to enlist the co-operation of volunteer relief groups in making an appeal for old clothes is the difficulty it has had in acquiring new materials, despite Congressional willingness to appropriate funds for this purpose.

Harold Stein of the Foreign Economic Administration told a Congressional committee, "The question of clothing is a particularly difficult one, because we feel it a very serious obligation to have clothing of at least durable quality and at the same time low priced. To be perfectly frank," he said, "the manufacturers are not particularly anxious to get that kind of business. In addition there is a gross over-all shortage, particularly of woolen fabrics and fabricating capacity and capacity for fabricating the clothing."

To date, about all that the FEA has bought for UNRRA are "distress stocks"—shoes that do not sell well, or clothing made for the Easter trade that missed the market. It has also set prisoners of war to work salvaging Army clothing and taking the distinguishing marks off it. Shoes that the Army does not want are being put into shape for workmen.

Don't get the idea that giving your old clothes to UNRRA will mean that you are justified in going out and buying more.

In the first place, there just won't be the material and clothing to buy, even if you should spend your money that way. Even if military needs fell off, there will still be urgent calls for children's clothes, for underwear, and for other utility items the WPB and OPA are now striving to get on the market.

The need for speed in old clothes collecting is urgent, what with fall housecleaning beginning in a month or so, and the liberation of Europe, we hope, about as imminent.

Most of us will be glad to give at least one coat off our backs to UNRRA.

The Independent Voter

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

At this stage of the national election campaign in the United States, with the decision four months in the future, the most significant aspect, it may be said, is the lack of any dependable basis upon which to forecast the result. Political actuaries—if indeed these exist—if honest in their preliminary appraisals, probably would admit that seldom has there been so general a lack of cohesiveness, of singleness of aim and purpose, within the ranks of the two rival parties as at this present moment. The secret ballot in times of crisis when individual conviction and honest judgment are persuasive, supplies a weapon of defense and offense to be employed without fear of coercion or reprisal.

The convincing evidences of this independence of choice and judgment are not lacking. The defiance of imposed choice so courageously manifested by the so-called regular Democrats in Texas and elsewhere in the South, did more than brand the leaders and their followers as dissenters. It broke, at least for the present, what has long been regarded as an unbreakable political tradition.

In an equally spectacular revolt within a circle was the action of Wisconsin voters in the preferential primaries. The stage had been carefully set for a decisive Willkie victory over Governor Dewey and any others. The voters made their own decision, wisely or unwisely according to the estimate of those who sit in judgment. By their independent action they as definitely eliminated Mr. Willkie as a possible contender at the Chicago convention and in the November elections as the "stop Wallace" ringleaders upset the Iowan's political applecart some weeks later.

* * *

It was declared in Vice-President Wallace's behalf while the battle behind the scenes was going on at the Democratic convention that preliminary straw-ballots had shown him to be an outstanding and almost overwhelming popular favorite of his adopted party's voters. These voters have seen their rights summarily foreclosed by what many of them seem to believe was the arbitrary action of party bosses acting with the declared and written approval of the incumbent party leader.

It is the time-honored and unwisely imposed custom, here in this land of the free and the home of the brave, to accept without serious demur or unseemly protest the dictates of party leaders and the considered action of our party conventions. But this custom does not always prevail. Great moral issues in the past have disrupted party lines. Even the wisdom or unwisdom of protective and prohibitive tariffs has, in the past, been the subject of dissension and doubt in the camp of the Republicans.

* * *

The spark of political independence, it is apparent, has never been quenched. The lamp, dimly lighted at times, has been kept aflame to be passed from generation to generation until the hour of need arrived. To many quiet and thoughtful Americans it may seem that the hour for independent and fearless action has again struck. It is not that to those thus aroused the need may seem the same or the perils identical. It is enough that there be realized the need, implemented by the opportunity, to vote secretly, honestly, and courageously in the hope and with the faith that the need, as each sees it, can be met.

The problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation, trying and corrupting after the Civil War in the United States, should be more sanely approached and more wisely dealt with today and tomorrow. We have no sectional animosities to impede the orderly procedure required to set our national social and industrial house again in order. No patent of authority, indefinite or perpetual in its tenure, has been granted, either by consent or usage, to any party or power to lead or direct in whatever emergency. The power to govern and the right to govern, reposes now, as ever, in a free America, in the people governed.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, AUGUST 12, 1944*

Sketch by Lester G. Hornby

"BEACHHEAD" IN MASSACHUSETTS—Children Lead the Migration to the Seashore, or Is It Like Grandpa, Who Always Treasures His Privilege of Taking the Youngsters to the Circus? Anyway, Cape Ann and All the "Plum Coves" From Maine to Florida Are Offering a Beauty Undimmed by War and War Editions.

Middle East: Where Does U. S. Fit? - - - - *By Joseph Harrison* - - - - **Page Three**

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Middle East: Where Does U.S. Fit?

By Joseph Harrison

A SHORT WHILE BEFORE I left the Middle East for the United States this May I had a chance to review American foreign policy, as it affected that area, with a responsible official who had just reached Cairo direct from Washington. I asked him to outline this policy. His answer was short and frank. He said, "We have no definite policy and show no signs of developing one."

He did amend this later to say that in our dealings with the nations of the eastern Mediterranean—that is, in both the Balkans and the Arab-speaking lands—we strove to follow certain broad principles, among which are the support of groups and countries seeking national independence and the encouragement of efforts to raise the standard of living. It was his opinion, however, that this alone did not add up to a definite foreign policy for the Middle East.

Taking Greece and Yugoslavia as an example, this official pointed out that whereas both the British and the Russians have followed strong and fairly concise policies in regard to these two countries, the United States has not. Mistakenly or not, Britain and Russia have taken a definite stand on most questions touching southeastern Europe.

The reason for America's lack of a similar definiteness, he said, stemmed from Washington's belief that it would be foolish for this country to take any strong stand on Balkan affairs—other than those directly affecting military operations—when the United States would not be in a position "to back up its policy with military action."

"Washington feels it would be senseless to support this or that group or policy in the Balkans to the extent that the Russians and the British are prepared to do, when the American people would never permit American troops to be used in the support of our policy," he said. For this reason Washington has limited itself to what many Americans in the eastern Mediterranean hold is a discouragingly passive rôle in regard to the Balkans.

While this official's analysis of the official American attitude toward the Balkans jibes with the observations of many persons who have been following the situation closely ever since the war broke out, the affair is not so simple when one comes to American policy toward the Arab-speaking nations of western Asia and northern Africa.

* * *

During the past year or so, America's position in that part of the world has come in for increasing criticism, particularly from the nations concerned. At one time American prestige in the Middle East was so high that it could be compared with the popularity this country enjoyed in Europe immediately following the last war. Unfortunately, some of that popularity and prestige have fallen away.

This change is probably natural to a certain extent. The former feeling was not based upon any intimate knowledge of the United States but rather upon the friendliness and self-sacrifice of the many Americans who had gone into the Middle East to spend their lives helping improve conditions there. A good example of this is the American University at Beirut, which is probably the single greatest asset this country has ever had in that part of the world.

Now, for the first time, the United States has been officially interested in the Middle East in more than a cursory manner. American troops are stationed there. Our economic experts are everywhere in this ancient region. We have built gigantic military installations which, the natives realize, can either be an economic blessing to them or a definite source of danger. Thus it is only reasonable that the Middle Eastern nations are now taking a more realistic and less idealized view of the United States.

Certainly the question of the military installations is one calling for some sort of clarification. Few, if any, Americans expect that these bases will ever be used to keep an imperialistic toehold in the Middle East. They are wartime measures only and when the need for them is past it is expected that they will be turned over to the countries in which they are located, although it is hoped that air bases will continue to be available to the western nations as key points on postwar aviation routes.

But what is clear to Americans is not clear to all Middle Easterners. Statements by isolated Americans that this country should hold on to American-built bases are played up in local papers. Routine reassurances from Washington do not settle the matter. Here, at least, is one point where the Middle Easterner feels unsure regarding America's foreign policy.

* * *

The present argument over the Arabian oil scheme is another case in point. It seemed perfectly natural to the Arab when Washington announced that the United States Government was undertaking the development of Arabian oil reserves. In this Washington was seen as following the policy of the British, who are successfully exploiting the rich reserves of Irak and Persia.

It is not difficult, then, to imagine the amazement which greeted the announcement that numerous American citizens were objecting most strongly to this government's entry into the Middle Eastern oil business. The fine points of the American objection—that it was government participation in something which might be done equally well by private concerns—were entirely lost upon the Middle Easterner. All he could see and understand was that, after months of bargaining with Arabia's King Ibn Saud, the United States was for some inexplicable reason hesitating about going ahead with the deal. To him the question was simple, either the United States would get the oil or some other country would, and he couldn't understand why we were jeopardizing our chances.

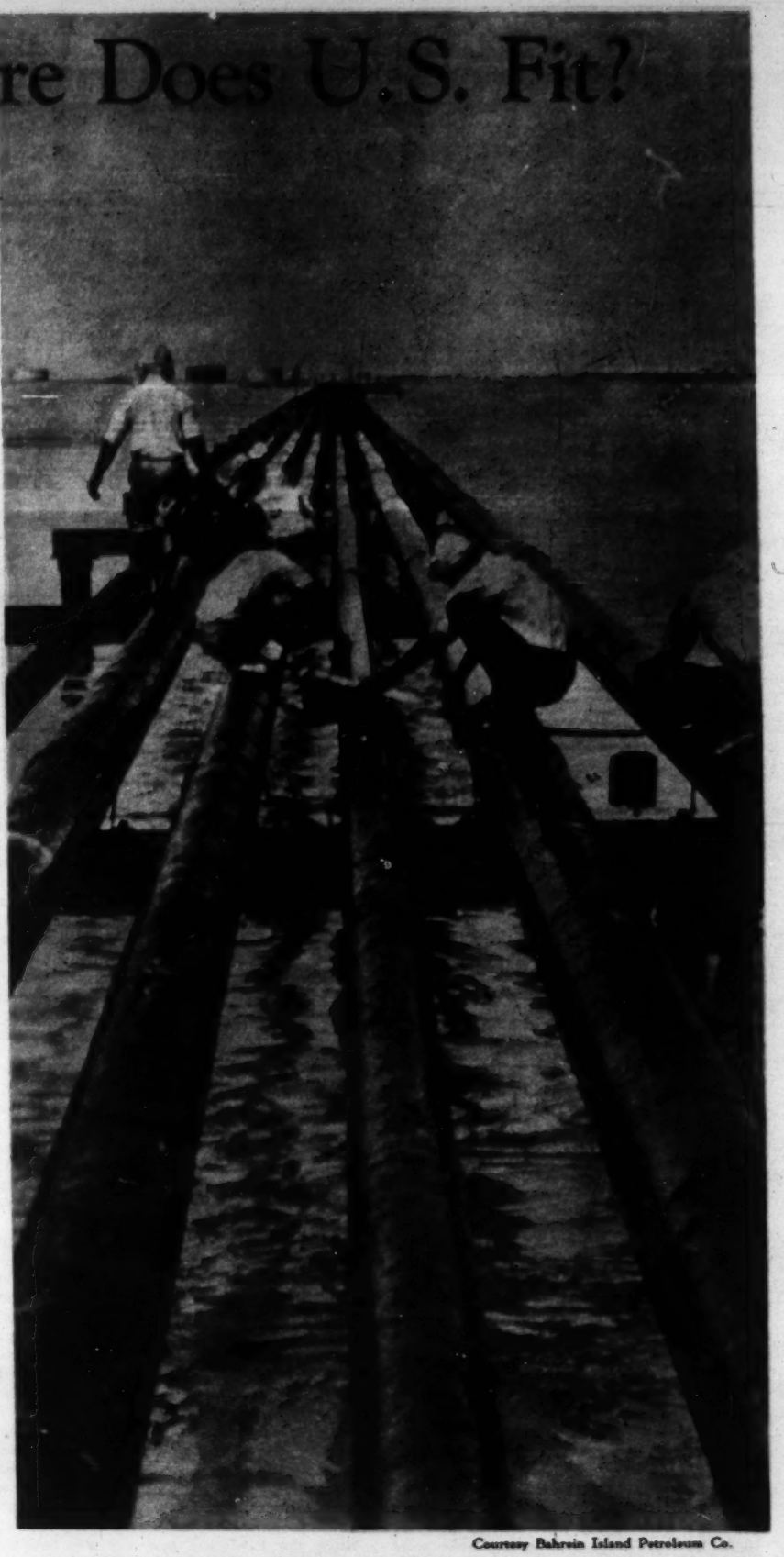
A third weak point in American foreign policy toward the Middle East is our stand, or lack of it, regarding the Arab-Jewish disagreement over Palestine. Many persons believe that America has suffered a greater decline in prestige because of this single question than because of any other.

Actually, it is somewhat hard to criticize America's general attitude toward Palestine. The State Department has apparently attempted to follow a policy which would antagonize neither side and leave the question open for a settlement which would be as fair as possible to both parties. In this, the United States appears to be following the lead of Great Britain, which is recognized in Washington as the country primarily concerned with the Holy Land.

But such a line isn't calculated to please either the Jews or the Arabs. In regard to Palestine the old dictum of "who isn't with me is against me" applies with particular force.

To cap the whole thing, even the British have attacked us for our actions regarding the Holy Land. Following the recent attempt in Congress to induce this country to adopt an attitude more favorable to the Zionist cause, the British press attacked American Middle Eastern policy as inept. The noted publication, The Economist, said that while Britain would welcome constructive American collaboration in the Middle East, Britain would rather carry on there alone if American co-operation took the form of the recent American actions regarding Palestine.

While it may be difficult for the State Department to carry through a strong and definite policy regarding a region in which so few Americans are now greatly interested, the need for such a policy is growing.



Courtesy Bahrein Island Petroleum Co.

Natives Help Maintain Oil Pipe Lines at Bahrein Island, 20 Miles Off the Coast of Arabia in the Persian Gulf, Where the Refinery Is Being Expanded From an Output of 20,000 to 58,000 Barrels a Day

Junie, Living Symbol of United Nations

By Kathleen Cannell

CAPT. GUY HIDDINGH, RAF

JUNIE WAS PROBABLY the most traveled passenger on the Gripsholm, when that peace ship, bearing exchanges from France and Germany, saluted the Statue of Liberty last March. Her adventures read like an Odyssey. Born in England, brought up in India and Egypt, she has hunted in the jungle, been carried up the pyramids, compared notes with the Sphinx, whom, by the way, she resembles in miniature, and cast a benevolent "bird's-eye" over most of the countries of this world.

Junie is a chunky little dachshund—black with brown trimmings. She belonged to Captain Guy Hiddingh of the British Royal Air Force, who was shot down in this war. She was his beloved little fetish, as well as the mascot of whatever outfit he commanded. She flew with him everywhere before the war, and the first thing the earthbound saw when his plane made a "happy landing" was Junie's eager, little, black-masked face. Though she has encircled the globe more than once, the first time she had ever been on a boat was when she "set paw" on the Gripsholm's deck with me.

* * *

Junie is a small living symbol of the *entente cordiale;* in fact, you might almost say she personifies all the United Nations. Captain Hiddingh's father was an Englishman of Dutch descent—they were South African diamond people. His mother was a French lady of noble lineage. At their majority, Guy and his brother (now an officer with the English armed forces) chose British nationality, while their sister, Violet, decided to be French, like her mother. Guy married an American girl and they had two sons.

When Captain Guy left for somewhere in Asia in the early part of this war, he sent his loved ones to safety—his wife and boys to America and Junie to his sister in France. The little veteran flier arrived by plane at Le Bourget in the care of the pilot, and Violet, going to meet her, saw this time a very anxious little face, peering earthward. Fastened to Junie's harness was a note from Guy. "If you can't keep her yourself, *petite soeur*, find her a good home. She needs lots of love."

At first everything went well. Junie accompanied Violet and her mother to Biarritz for the autumn and to Switzerland for the winter. Junie renewed her old friendship with Violet's little white Sealyham, Charlie. While in Geneva, they decided to put Junie, who was unused to hotel life, on a farm, some eight miles out in the country. Three days later, she appeared at their door, having found her way back, though she had never been in Switzerland before.

After their return to France began a series of more unhappy adventures for the little "dachs." In wartime, two dogs in a hotel make life incredibly complicated. Junie was boarded out with a Frenchwoman, who treated her kindly until, demoralized by the panic of the exodus, she abandoned her on the road. Again Junie found her way home to the Paris hotel where the Hiddinghs had lived, and was salvaged by the porter, who restored her to one of Violet's friends.

Once more Junie was farmed out—this time to an ex-trained nurse of Madame Hiddingh's, supposedly a great dog-lover. Then came the news of Guy's passing, a brief word from his brother via the Red Cross: "Our darling Guy lost in action"—and the date. Violet was advised against breaking the news to her mother and Madame Hiddingh passed on, just one year later, on the anniversary of her son's passing, without ever knowing he had preceded her.

* * *

Junie's and my paths crossed—for good, I trust, in every sense of the word—in April, 1942. In February, I had lost a little dachshund, named Rudi, my gay companion for nine years, and the flat seemed very empty. One day a friend of mine said to me: "I know a very unhappy little dachshund." She told me her history, adding: "Now that rations are so scanty, I don't believe the woman is giving her enough to eat. You ought to take her." But my future appeared too uncertain to trammel myself with another pet. I had once been arrested by the Nazis. I might be interned at any time; I might be evacuated to a point unknown; I might be exchanged and returned to the United States. I found, however, that I couldn't sleep at night for thinking of the little dog whose master had written: "She needs lots of love." I pictured her wondering why he never came back to take her flying.

Finally, I agreed to take the dog on trial. I couldn't promise anything without my maid's approval, for she would have much of her care and would have to assume responsibility for her in the event of my being arrested again (which I was a few months later). My pets have included a South American jaguar, and all my friends accuse me of being an animal fakir, but when I saw this "dachs," I couldn't resist her. She was a tiny skeleton. She looked more like a Mexican hairless than a dachshund; her bald tail resembled nothing on earth except a diamondback's rattle, and her front feet turned in instead of out. Obviously, since the rationing had become severe, her landlady had practically ceased to feed her. It transpired she had been locked up alone in one room from morning till night while the nurse was off at work.

When Violet left her alone, Junie sat on her traveling bag, the only familiar landmark in her changing universe, and keened in a faint whisper. But in spite of her pitiable aspect, she was in no way cowed. She never turned a hair under bombardment.

Junie is a natural *Walt Disney;* all her movements are dramatic, angular, and comic. She hurls herself on and off chairs. When you call her to put on her harness she throws herself on her back with her paws folded into flippers like a cross between a turtle and a trained seal. Paws, tail, and ears, with which she signals independently in batwing patterns, are so many witty hieroglyphs of canine wisdom. Like all dachshunds, she is a comedian with a great sense of humor. She could well play the wolf for some puppet Red Riding Hood.

Junie, thanks to her romantic story, quickly became the heroine of the Quarter. Neighboring concierges would press packages of bones into my hand. The butcher and friendly restaurateurs would always manage to save me some scraps. My little florist divided her cats' food with Junie. At the end of two months, all her hair had grown in and she had rounded into the miniature grand piano shape she has now.

She was really named "June." To distinguish her from her mother of the same name, Guy Riddingh called her Little June or Girlie. I did not wish to remind her in any way of her unhappy experiences, so I've always called her Junie or Juniper. Leave your "low-vaulted past," I used to say to her—a remark inspired by her long, low, rakish build, though, come to think of it, it was a funny thing to say to a dog that had passed the greater part of her time in the sky!

When I first got Junie, she did not enthuse much about me. Dachshunds are one-man dogs and I was not The Man. She mostly ate and slept, though she was always ready to go out for a walk. Occasionally, she would ask to come up on my lap while I was typing. After about a month, I invited Violet over to see how much she had improved. Junie made a tremendous fuss over Violet, jumped on her knees, and gave her many snappy kisses on the nose; but almost immediately she returned to me and looked at Violet in a manner that said unmistakably: "This is where I belong now."

From that time on Junie was MY DOG. Quite clearly she realized that I had saved her and she was grateful. She felt at home, in her own place. She relaxed and the bewildered look went out of her eyes. She became very domineering, too, and began to "run the house." She and Alice, the maid, got to be inseparable friends and Junie recognized Alice's rights in the apartment. When I got a girl to come in and help with the heavy work several times a week, Junie would not allow her to touch the brooms or dust cloths. If we wanted any cleaning done, we had to shut her up.

Despite her German origin, you would never take Junie for anything but British.

When the Germans told me I was to be repatriated, I said I could not

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Blackstone Studios, Inc., New York

KATHLEEN CANNELL AND JUNIE

Elections: 1864 and 1944

By Helen Hill Miller

"A Presidential election implies dissent, difference, discussion, criticism. . . . Charges that would be utterly foreborne, or would fall powerless and harmless, will be reiterated and widely credited because the President at whom they are aimed is also a candidate for re-election. These charges will often convert passive into active and efficient hostility to the prosecution of the war." So ran an editorial in the New York Tribune in June, 1864, as our other wartime election campaign got under way. The parallels between that period and the present are inexact, amusing, and pertinent.

By 1864 PRESIDENT LINCOLN had accumulated a vigorous opposition that condemned him for going too far, and a similarly vigorous opposition that condemned him for not going far enough. Some of his measures, outstandingly the Emancipation Proclamation, had even managed to attract the simultaneous disapproval of both groups. Conservative Republicans regretted the step as a divisive and confiscatory policy undertaken in the midst of a war. Radical Republicans, because it freed only the slaves of the states flying the Confederate flag, felt it to be a miserable half-measure. What are we fighting for, if not abolition? they inquired. "How many times," James Russell Lowell asked a friend, "are we to save Kentucky and lose our self-respect?"

Progressively, the Radical group in his party found Lincoln so unacceptable that, as convention time approached, an unofficial meeting in Cleveland set up an independent ticket, nominating John C. Frémont for the Presidency.

The tenth plank in the Frémont platform touched on a matter on which many believed Lincoln to be vulnerable: "That the one-term policy for the Presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by constitutional amendment."

Meanwhile, Presidential timber had been growing within the Cabinet itself, in the person of Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase. But his campaign hopes were blighted by the over-zealous activities of a Congressional friend from Kansas, who published a circular asserting that Lincoln would not be re-elected, and that, even if he could be, the country would be ruined by his temporary expedients of policy, his piling up of the national debt, his multiplication of federal officeholders; the one-term principle was essential, with Chase as the candidate. The Secretary felt it wise to issue a disclaimer.

For months, also, a move had been under way to bring General U. S. Grant forward as the people's candidate; the week before the Republican convention, testimonial meetings were held in Washington and New York. But Grant had no political ambitions. He was deep in the Wilderness campaign—June 3 was the date of Cold Harbor, when 6,000 men were lost in an hour.

So the preparation that all this time had quietly been made for an uncontested renomination went through at Baltimore. The Philadelphia Press foreshadowed the result, saying: "The convention has no candidate to choose; choice is forbidden it by the previous action of the people."

The real convention jockeying concerned the vice-presidency. The incumbent, Hannibal Hamlin, had been a loyal administration man of the Radical Republican persuasion. But another alternative was gradually taking form. What about nominating a war Democrat? A coalition ticket might have great appeal. Dickinson of New York was mentioned as a possibility. Or—better still—what about a Southern Democrat? Such a nomination would have the added advantage of consolidating border sentiment for the Union. Getting down to cases, what about Andrew Johnson of guerrilla-divided Tennessee?

Lincoln Pilloried in a Public Cartoon During the 1864 Wartime Election

Whom did Lincoln want? Inquiries produced this scribbled notation: "Wish not to interfere about V. P. Cannot interfere about platform. Convention must judge for itself."

The first vote was Johnson 200, Hamlin 150, Dickinson 108; the result was then made unanimous for Johnson.

The convention had been smoothness itself. But it was a long time from June to November. Headlines in the spring papers led people to hope for a swift Confederate capitulation in the East to balance the accomplished Union victories along the Mississippi—Grant's statement that he would fight it out on this line if it took all summer made less good reading than the June 1 New York Herald's inch-high "Richmond in Sight!" Then news of the casualties of the-Wilderness-to-Cold Harbor began to trickle back home. When the fighting below Richmond settled into a siege of Petersburg, hope for a quick surrender evaporated.

On July 18 it was necessary to draft half a million more men. Coupled with the Confederate General Early's surprise raid on Washington, this announcement brought a restless heavy-heartedness to the North. Peace Now feelers, some genuine and some political, began to be put out.

The effect of the bad war news was simultaneously doubled by the split between the White House and the Hill on the main outlines of postwar rehabilitation. On the Fourth of July, Congress passed a Reconstruction Bill, backed by the Radicals, which gave a bitter-ender answer to the question, what to do with the South after the war? Lincoln refused to be "inflexibly committed to any single plan of reconstruction" and killed the bill with a pocket veto. Then a group of enraged Congressmen issued a manifesto declaring that That Man "must understand that our support is of a cause and not of a man; that the authority of Congress is paramount and must be respected. . . . He must confine himself to his executive duties—to obey and to execute, not make the laws—and to suppress by arms armed rebellion, and leave political reorganization to Congress."

By the middle of the month various Republican leaders were wondering whether they had better change horses. A confidential call was issued for a meeting in Cincinnati on Sept. 28 "to consider the state of the nation and to concentrate the Union strength on some one candidate who commands the confidence of the country, even by a new nomination if necessary."

In such an atmosphere the Democratic Convention met on Aug. 29 in Chicago.

The party's opportunities as a focus of dissatisfaction and disaffection had already been exploited, but when it came to a positive program the party had its problems. There were Peace Democrats and War Democrats. How to hold them together? The solution adopted was to nominate a Presidential candidate acceptable to the war faction and let the platform be written by a man whose advocacy of a negotiated peace had gone far enough to cause him to be tried for treason.

For standard bearer, the party chose a photogenic general who had captured public imagination in the early days of the war, George Brinton McClellan. His opening skirmishes had filled the need of the nation for a quick hero, but he had been removed from his command following Lee's unpursued escape across the Potomac after Antietam. He could thus be represented as a brilliant strategist who was being by-passed by the Administration.

The man who wrote the Democratic platform, Clement L. Vallandigham, was an Ohio politician who had been for states' rights, against centralized government, for

(Continued on Page 10)

CAN YOU TAKE ME SOMEPLACE WHERE I CAN FIND A JOB, GET AHEAD, AND EVENTUALLY GO INTO BUSINESS FOR MYSELF?
COMMUNISTS
SOCIALISTS
LEFT WING RADICALS
4TH TERM TAXI
C.I.O.
RETURNING VETS.
New York Tribune Inc.

And in 1944 Cartoonist Shows "4th-Term Taxi" Hailed by Returning Veteran

I CAN... YOU CAN... WE ALL CAN... with KARO!

SOME PUN . . eh, Folks? But Mom and I really take this canning business seriously, 'cuz if we don't do it *right*, it's an awful waste of time . . and *food*.

So, after reading a lot of magazines and government bulletins, we started using part Karo in our canning syrup.

Seems as how Karo "puts up" better fruits . . protects their true flavor and color. That's because Karo is so rich in dextrose sugar . . and people who know tell us that dextrose has a natural "affinity" for fruits.

Well, you just try Karo in canning . . I bet you'll like it.

THE KARO KID

Karo is rich in dextrose . . . food-energy sugar

Peaches, pears, apples and other fruits, canned with Karo, retain their plumpness and natural color; hold their fresh, ripe flavor.

How to make better canning syrup with Karo

YOUR BASIC RULE IS: 1 cup Karo* to every 3 cups sugar.

Thick syrup: Add 3 cups water or fruit juice.
Medium syrup: Add 6 cups water or juice.
Wartime syrup; (enough for 6-7 quart jars of fruit): Add 9 cups water or fruit juice.

Boil mixture 5 minutes, stirring to dissolve sugar. Always make syrup before handling fruit. You can pour boiling syrup over raw fruit, but the best results come from precooking fruit in syrup 1-5 minutes. Then pack hot and fill jars to within ½ inch of top. Process 15-20 minutes in Boiling Water Bath. Perfect results depend on perfect fruit and delicate handling. Pack quickly.

*Red Label or Blue Label Karo

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The City of the Future

By S. Herbert Hare

MANY PROPHECIES have appeared in recent publications regarding developments which will, in the postwar era, make phenomenal changes in our automobiles, our houses, and our cities. Notwithstanding the progress which may and should be expected, some of these claims are quite evidently extravagant flights of the imagination.

As usual, some place between the over-enthusiastic and the over-conservative point of view one may find the probable answer, and this particularly applies to the city of the future. In its development the landscape architect will have an important part. Examples of beauty and individuality attained through the work of landscape architects may be found in Central Park, New York, planned nearly 100 years ago by Olmsted & Vaux (who first used the term "landscape architect"), and the recent outstanding developments and redevelopments in the parks, playgrounds, and parkways of that city, including the parkways of Westchester County and Long Island; the Metropolitan Park System of Boston; the parks and public grounds of Washington, D. C.; the park systems of Chicago, Kansas City, Seattle, and other comparable cities; and a number of preplanned new communities, such as the residential town of Palos Verdes, California, and the industrial and seaport city of Longview, Washington.

Never in the history of city development have both citizens and city officials been so planning minded. Most large cities and many smaller ones have developed or are developing plans looking to postwar activity. The plans include express highways and other types of major thoroughfares; public buildings, both administrative and cultural; schools and school grounds; parks, parkways, playgrounds and playfields; airports and urban redevelopment and housing projects. To all of these developments the landscape architect can and will make an important contribution.

First, it might be well to define the field of landscape architecture. Contrary to what seems to be a popular misconception, the work of the landscape architect does not deal primarily with horticultural problems. Locating buildings, drives, and walks in relation to one another and the grading of the ground surface, all in such a way as to serve the utilitarian requirements of the problem and to produce, in connection with planting, a pleasant picture, is the work of the landscape architect. "Site Planning" is a recently recognized, but perhaps inadequate, term covering at least a part of this process of putting such elements together into a unified whole.

Beauty and utility are not contradictory, and beauty should be incorporated *into* a solution of a problem, rather than added on as superficial decoration. For instance, a highway may be "beautified" by planting along its borders, which may be helpful; but the basic opportunity for beauty is in the choice of route, the alignment and grade of the road, and the adjustment of side slopes to adjacent topography. Landscape architects are now employed by the Public Roads Administration and many of the state highway departments, to work closely with their engineers on these problems.

Among other national or local governmental departments employing landscape architects are the National Park Service, United States Forest Service, War Department, National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Housing Administration, Public Buildings Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, and many city, county, and state park or planning departments.

Landscape architects are thus in a peculiar position to contribute both beauty and efficiency to the cities of the future. These cities will have houses, apartments, business buildings, factories, parks, streets, railroads and the other component elements of our present cities. However, intelligent planning should produce a better organized community; more efficiency and beauty in the streets and traffic arteries; more livable neighborhoods, free from main thoroughfares and through traffic; local park and school facilities available in each neighborhood unit; better business districts, both central and local, with easier access for automobiles and off-street parking facilities; and industrial districts so located as to serve their purpose without blighting natural residential areas.

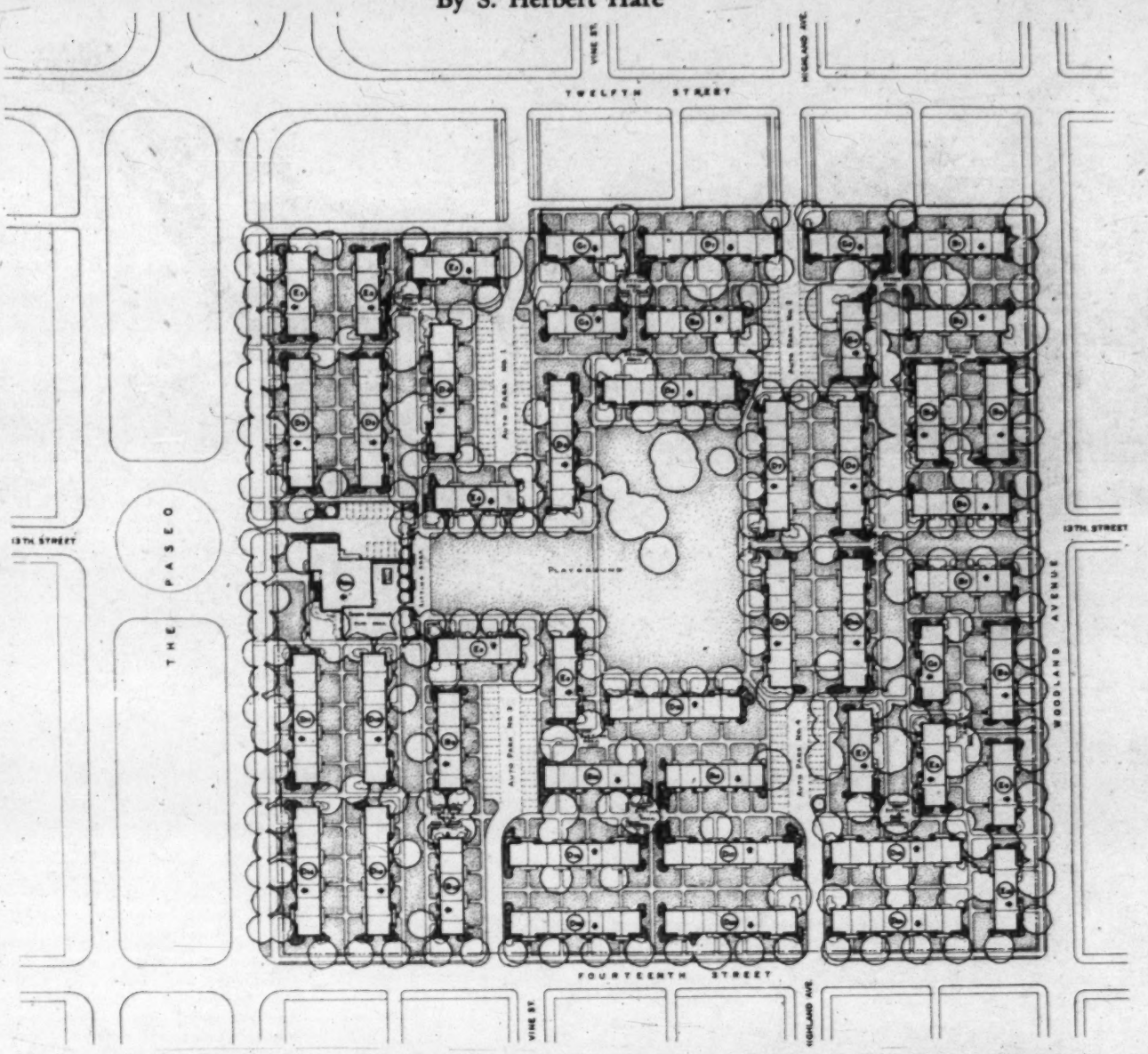
The two most radical changes of the future will probably be better provision for automobile access into and through the cities, and redevelopment to provide better living conditions near the center. Both of these will involve many problems of landscape design.

The recent report of the Public Roads Administration on "Interregional Highways" has called attention to the necessity of more convenient access by automobile into and through our cities on highways which will be free from grade crossings and stoplights—in other words, the type generally called "freeways." Some highways of this type have already been developed around the larger centers of population.

In many communities, routes can be selected along stream valleys where little building has taken place, or through blighted areas needing redevelopment. The right of way should be several hundred feet wide, providing for ample lawns and planting on either side with light slopes in cuts or fills which can be easily maintained in grass or shrubbery. Such a highway, even though largely commercial in the character of its use, can be a real asset to the city if treated as an opportunity in landscape design.

The blight and decay in the older sections of our cities, particularly on the fringe of the central business districts, is probably the most serious problem to be solved by the city of the future. We have come to realize that the business and industrial districts will not expand indefinitely, and that the speculative values for which some of these properties were held are fictitious. The decline in value and income is seriously affecting the tax structure of many cities, and the higher cost of police and fire protection and of social services in such areas is proving a heavy burden. Houses, like clothing and automobiles, should be periodically replaced, but it is evident that such replacement is not feasible except on a scale that will change the character of an entire neighborhood.

There are many legal and economic problems involved, and some difference of opinion as to the best procedure and the need for federal aid, but there is full agreement that in any program of redevelopment more open space must be provided if the neighborhood is to be permanently attractive. The over-all site planning of the rehabilitated area, the elimination of unnecessary streets, location of buildings on the site in relation to topography, and provision for both passive and active recreation, as well as the detailed planning of walks, drives, grading and planting, are all within the field of the landscape architect.



Typical Example of Replanned Slum Section With Houses Grouped About a Playground. There Are Trees and Sitting Areas. Cross Streets Are Eliminated to Give Freedom From Traffic Hazards, But Four Auto Parks Are Provided

S. Herbert Hare is a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and a Member of the American Institute of Planners.

Cinderellas of the Coal Fields

By Carrol C. Hall

These Two Coal-Stripping Machines Are Resting on Top of a Coal Seam About Five Feet Thick. After They Have Removed All Topsoil and Rock, the "Strippers" Are Followed by a Special Coal-Loading Shovel Which Deposits the Coal in 25-Ton Trucks to Be Hauled to Preparation and Grading Plants

NEARLY ONE EIGHTH of the bituminous coal used in America's war-geared industry is stripped from the earth by gigantic electric shovels. Strip mining, an infant in World War I, has become an important factor in the second world-wide conflict. So important, that recently American mining experts were sent to England to help develop open-cut mining in that country.

But—significant as it is to produce the essential coal, rapidly and economically, from reserves that lie close to the surface of the earth—it is equally as important to restore to productiveness the "man-made bad lands" that lie in the wake of the Gargantuan bites of the shovels.

Throughout the coal-producing areas of the United States is being enacted a saga of industrial and governmental co-operation that is almost without parallel in history. It is the reconversion of the strip mine spoil banks to economic, esthetic, and recreational usefulness. Leading in this movement are the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. The first two states have been engaged in this reclamation work for over a decade; Ohio more recently has joined the ranks.

Lands worked over for strip coal production are most forbidding in appearance. The terrain is left in a series of more or less parallel ridges, usually called spoil banks, with peaks varying from 40 to 60 feet apart and intervening valleys 10 to 20 feet deep. The run of the shovels along property lines or coal outcrops leaves long, open cuts ranging from 10 to 60 feet deep and 100 feet wide. These final cuts are seldom less than a quarter of a mile long, sometimes two and a half miles.

Although a slow, natural vegetation appears, it has been found that planned plantings are more feasible. To the conservation-minded these stripped-over areas are sources of concern. However, the events of the past decade have proven that these lands are not wasted.

From the business point of view, the economics of strip mining cannot be denied. Lands from which the coal is taken are marginal or submarginal in most instances and not suited to profitable farming. Formerly, the strip mine operators regarded the mined-over land as waste. Now, however, they are beginning to realize that these properties can be made valuable producing areas by proper reclamation methods. From the individual state's viewpoint these areas are not "economic" deserts, robbed of their minerals and neglected, but areas in a new stage of the production cycle.

* * *

A study of the developments of the strip mine properties in Illinois can well illustrate this recent trend in economic planning.

During the past 10 years approximately 10,000,000 trees and seedlings from the state nurseries have been purchased by mine operators for forestation of the stripped lands. Now well along in the experimental phase, the trees are purchased and planted with regard to characteristic soil conditions and possible economic returns.

For example, black locust has been found to be excellent in soil rebuilding and grass growth encouragement. Other species of trees are planted for quick growth and harvested as fence posts, mine props and pulp wood. Thus, in a five-year period, the land is producing again. When one learns that posts sell for from 30 to 60 cents apiece and can be grown several hundred to the acre, it can be seen how the economic aspects of such a program will appeal to land owners.

In southern Illinois, short-leaf pine and other conifers do well in the mined country. Illinois operators are now turning to the quick-growing maples and poplars with an eye to the future development of the wood pulp industry within the State. There are even some experimental tracts devoted to Christmas tree production.

The operators buy these trees at standard prices from the State nurseries, and plant them at their own expense, having access to the State Forester's office for technical advice. It is the largest reforestation project in the State.

* * *

The land, according to best reports, cannot be leveled off to advantage and returned to farming. Although some orchard and berry tracts are developed, they usually remain in a rough, rugged condition. Consequently, the utilization of these areas for grazing purposes has received considerable attention.

Today, one can find Illinois versions of cattle ranches being developed in the mining country. One large private stockman operates over a 1,200-acre range. The cattle are fed nothing but the grasses grown in these reclaimed sections. In other instances the coal companies have entered the cattle and sheep raising business—at least for an experimental tryout.

There is some evidence to show that grasses grown on these turned-over lands are richer in nutritional values than conventional pastures. One operator has reported cattle weights to be one third greater.

For the average citizen, the greatest development in coal land recovery has been in the recreational field. The Kickapoo State Park, near Danville, Illinois, includes a 1,300-acre tract, formerly a stripped-coal area. It is devoted to fishing, boating and other outdoor activities.

Private clubs and many of the coal companies are developing recreational spots. Near Atkinson in Henry County, six final-cut lakes have been stocked with game fish. One of these lakes, two miles long, has been supplied with boats, docks, and outdoor cook stoves, and thrown open to public use. Thousands of Henry County residents visit the lakes each year.

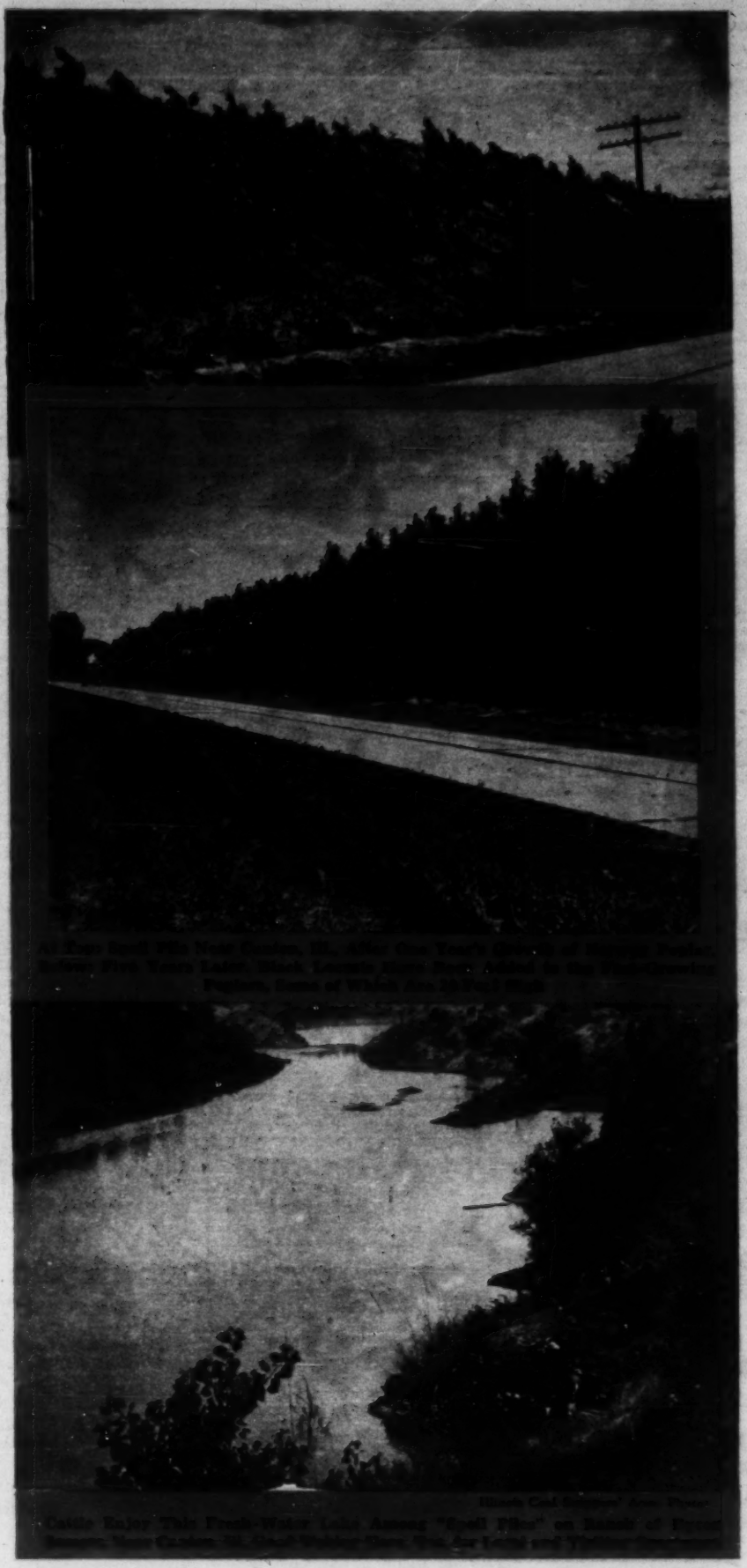
"The best fishing in Illinois" is the opinion of many sports-lovers of these open-cut lakes. The water in them is clear, blue, and cool, suited for game fish. In many cuts the lakes formed are 30 feet deep.

* * *

What is true of developments in Illinois is true of other midwestern states. Indiana, which has model legislation on the subject (all activities in Illinois are on a voluntary basis) has long been a leader in this field of industrial reclamation.

The strip coal operators of Indiana recently drafted L. E. Sawyer, regional chief of land utilization and management of the United States Soil Conservation Service, to head their work. That State has been liberal toward state parks and other reclaimed areas. The city of Linton, Indiana, for example, has a

Photograph Shows How Small Pits Along a Western Illinois Highway, Before 10 Trees Above Some Read Six Years After Planting With Black Locust



At Easy Reach This Near Canton, Ill., After Only Four Years Growth of Hungarian Poplar, Five Years Later, Black Locust Have Made Similar Growth. Poplars, Some of Which Are Shown Here

Typical Water Scene in Giant Leaf Pine Plantation of United Electric Coal Companies in Southern Illinois. Tall, Bare Trees Are Volunteer Poplars Which Are Self-Seeding

Cattle Enjoy This Fresh-Water Lake Among "Small Pines" on Banks of Peruque Sauger, Near Goshen, Ill. Small Pockets Were Dug for Lake and Thrown Embankment

municipal forest area of over 600 acres, containing 28 lakes, all pointed toward intelligent recreational planning.

Ohio reports 3,000,000 trees planted and some 23 artificial lakes created which are being stocked with game fish. The State project calls for planting 250,000,000 more seedlings.

The most controversial point in the entire reclamation of these stripped fields is the matter of leveling off the lands. Those who insist on this procedure have little knowledge of the difficulties involved. It is more than a "bulldozer" job.

Intimate knowledge of soil and water conditions and the requirements of plant growth point to the leaving of the land contours as they come from the shovels. Interesting hills, valleys, and lakes, capable of rapid tree growth, and rapid development of the new forest and related industries, are to be preferred to the barren plateaus that "leveling" would tend to bring.

Developments in the reclamation of the nation's strip mine spoil banks should be of interest to every alert citizen. The progress that has been made to date, without undue coercion, foretells a new era in American industrial history.

Further, it is a forerunner of a new concept of proper utilization of natural resources, the development of the cycle approach, where an exhaustible resource is replaced by inexhaustible resources that can be cropped again and again.

Perhaps this is a glimmer of a new national line of thinking—a line of thought that indicates a bright, new, postwar world.

.. Elections: 1864 and 1944

(Continued from Page 5)

compromise. Defeated for Congress in 1862, he became a leader of the Copperheads, and Commander of the Sons of Liberty; in a speech in January, 1863, he said peace should be made at once and threatened that otherwise the Northwest would join the South. The commander of the Department of the Ohio thereupon issued a general order that the "habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy" would not be allowed. On May Day, Vallandigham tested the order, denouncing the war as waged "for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism," and adding that "the war could have been honorably terminated months ago." He was arrested; habeas corpus was denied; a court martial found him guilty.

* * *

The public reacted strongly against the military procedure. Lincoln asked, "Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert?" but felt the situation to be ticklish. With political inspiration he gave Vallandigham a safe-conduct to the Confederate lines.

In a single breath the Confederates called Vallandigham "alien enemy" and "victim of unjust and arbitrary power." So he got back home in time to keynote the Chicago Democratic platform with a declaration that the war was a failure, and a demand for immediate cessation of hostilities.

September came in at the low point of Lincoln's candidacy. On Sept. 2, the New York editors, Horace Greeley, Theodore Tilton, and Parke Godwin, wrote joint letters to the Northern Governors urging that the Republican Party reconsider its slate.

* * *

But also on Sept. 2, Sherman entered Atlanta. Thereafter, military victory became a compelling campaign argument.

Early returns from state contests in Maine and Vermont stimulated a rapidly growing and subsequently justified impression that the election was in the bag. But votes were required to put it there. Arrangements for the soldier vote had given concern on both sides of the lines.

The Confederacy passed a bill establishing a "federal" ballot for citizens of the States of Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the Indian Territory.

The Northerners were less radical: While some states provided for voting the soldiers in the field, most of them relied on a system of plentiful furloughs. Republican political pressure was used under both procedures.

* * *

Lincoln himself had a hand in the furloughs. During the autumn he was advised to suspend the draft bill until after the elections. Clearly, anti-administration successes in the states might endanger the execution of the draft. So Lincoln wrote Sherman about Indiana's situation: "Anything you can safely do to let her soldiers, or any part of them, go home and vote at the State election will be greatly in point. They need not remain for the Presidential election, but may return to you at once."

Lincoln carried all the Union States except Kentucky, Delaware, and New Jersey; the electoral vote was 212 to 21. (The popular vote was much closer: Lincoln, 2,216,-037; McClellan, 1,802,237.) The war administration was designated to make t..e peace.

But the peace when it came to be made, like the other peace which followed it 50 years later, was not the work of the war administration. It was the product of the doctrinaire minority whose influence the war president had persistently sought to mitigate.

"Here's a Shoe You Won't Have to Take Off at the Movies"

.. Junie, United Nations Symbol

(Continued from Page 4)

come without my dog, so Junie added trains and a ship to her travel experiences. On our way from France to Lisbon we were locked in the train at Biarritz for three days without light, heat, or water, waiting for our German exchanges to reach the border. A new German officer had joined our convoy there. He was one of the most resplendent I have seen; in a royal-blue uniform, blazing with gold lace and red accents, he suggested a sea-going general. I asked him if he would order a door unlocked so that I could take Junie out for her morning constitutional.

"Fraulein," he replied politely, "I am not authorized to do so, but I shall with pleasure take your dog out myself!"

For a long time, Junie was much disturbed by uniforms. Paris was full of the Luftwaffe, whose uniforms, perhaps designedly, are almost the same color as those of the RAF; and of German sailors, whose togs are not unlike those of the Royal Navy. Junie was always thinking she recognized old friends. She would freeze, advance, sniff, and then come slowly back with such a sad and puzzled air. Uniforms, but not the right ones. On these occasions, she would go home to bed, pull her cover over her head and grieve. Nothing I could do would cheer her up.

But since we have come to America all Junie's sadness has passed away. She undoubtedly feels freedom in the air. She has become almost playful and (I regret to state) less obedient. Recently an officer of the Merchant Marine, in his blue and gold uniform, brought me news of a friend in England. Junie sat on his foot, pleased and at peace. Memory remains, bereft of bitterness. For her, as for me, a new day has dawned.

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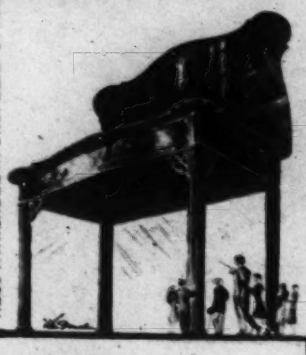

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The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors . . . no more stupid remarks about the weather . . . no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

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Kierkegaard's Christianity

Training in Christianity, by Soren Kierkegaard, translated by Walter Lowrie. Princeton University Press. $3.

For Self-Examination and Judge for Yourselves! by Soren Kierkegaard, translated by Walter Lowrie. Princeton University Press. $2.50.

THE LITERARY ACTIVITY of Søren Kierkegaard, a forthright and outstanding Danish philosopher, dates chiefly from the first half of last century, for he passed on in 1855; but the intervening years have not served to quench the fire of his trenchant rebellion against the smug orthodoxy of his time.

He was a voluminous writer, for the Danish edition of his collected works extends to 12 large volumes, the last of which contains the material published in the two books now under consideration—books which publisher and translator agree should be considered together. Both volumes have been compared to that famous religious classic of a generation earlier than ours—William Law's "Serious Call."

* * *

Dr. Lowrie frankly describes "Training in Christianity" as "clearly enough an attack upon 'established Christendom,'" and this is borne out by the wording of a subtitle which Kierkegaard himself considered at one time—"An Endeavour to Introduce Christianity Into Christendom." "If it is bitter to us," adds the translator, it is so "only because it stresses so insistently the most decisive Christian categories."

One of the author's fundamental theses with regard to Jesus Christ is that "His presence here on earth never becomes a bygone event" and that believers must through faith be "contemporary with His presence here on earth."

Kierkegaard, with deep earnestness, begins this volume by exhorting his readers to "Revival and Increase of Inwardness," using as his text Matt. 11:28; in the central portion of the book, he warns them in Biblical phrase not to "be offended" in Christ Jesus; while toward its close he discourses upon the Master's promise that "from on high he will draw all unto himself."

The style is essentially vigorous and forceful, calculated to awaken many, but perchance to enrage others, not ready for such awakening. The author's attitude is well summed up in his own assertion that "severity is the only thing that can help a man"; while he decries sermons which have about them "a smack of human whimper and compassion, a dissonant note of ingratiation."

* * *

In the volume entitled "For Self-Examination and Judge for Yourselves" are included also three brief discourses or sermons. The self-examination which Kierkegaard commends is not the monastic type of those who "by their narrow-minded self-torture . . . made God just as narrow-minded"; rather he would have self-examination result not in passivity, but in action. Moreover, he would have each of his readers study "God's Word," remembering that "it is I that am addressed, it is about me this is said."

"Judge for Yourselves" carries on the same fundamental theme of self-examination, and upholds Christian Sobriety, which, to Kierkegaard, means basically "to come so close to oneself in one's understanding, one's knowing, that all one's understanding becomes action"; while a chapter entitled "Christ the Pattern" calls for constant emulation of the Master.

Kierkegaard's books are undoubtedly challenging, and Dr. Lowrie is to be commended for his presentation in English of such a significant aspect of nineteenth-century Protestantism. T. L. L.

Keeping Up With Miss Stern

Trumpet Voluntary, by G. B. Stern. New York: Macmillan. $2.75.

IT DOES NOT NEED any weighty consideration to serve as impetus for Miss Stern. Little things will do quite well: say, one of her collections of glass walking-sticks or an ivory elephant on her desk. This time it is an eighteenth-century china monkey, standing on her mantelshelf and trumpeting boisterous strains which symbolize his mistress's joie de vivre. There was once a book which Miss Stern called "Monogram" and one called most felicitously "Another Part of the Forest"; this third, because of the china monkey band, is called "Trumpet Voluntary."

Unlike the delicious Matriarch novels by the same author, these stream of consciousness books may possibly be an acquired taste. Having once succumbed, a person would cheerfully go on and on forever; one thing slipping so smoothly into another, now rationally, now ridiculously, but always slipping. And then, to anyone who knows Albany, the urge to read is compelling from the first.

During the worst of the London blitz, one heard that Miss Stern had been bombed out and all her cherished possessions lost. When it is added that she was bombed out of Albany, that knowledge alters the emphasis. Now she is back again, having left her retreat on the Berkshire Downs to know intimately and loyally once more Albany and its Rope Walk and the cats which frequent it.

* * *

Albany? Well, it is not so simple to describe; but, in the American idiom, it is a sort of apartment house, old, of course, and filled with memories of distinguished inhabitants past and present, at the top of a short street opening from Piccadilly, not too far above the Circus. If one has ever eaten an Albany breakfast and survived, one is likely never to forget either the place or the breakfast.

So this book begins in the Rope Walk, or glass-roofed passage lined with apartments and reaching from the main Albany building backward toward Saville Row and Conduit Street. After such a beginning, one cares not where Miss Stern leads. A "personal kaleidoscope"? Perhaps that does explain her method. It is utterly fascinating, including first and last most places and human experiences of the author's rich career; but how it does keep a reader on the alert in order not to miss any of the allusions which tumble out so recklessly.

"Get two out of three," a reader might challenge himself. And he is fortunate if he can. Can he quote four lines from Tennyson's "Revenge," before Miss Stern does it for him? Has he even heard of that obscure poem? No? For shame. Grimaldi? Yes, that one clicks. The name Utrillo? Yes, that comes through vividly enough. Boulter's Lock? "Othello and Swann, in their plural agonies of jealousy"? Swann? Oh, yes, Proust, to be sure, and just in the nick of time. But it is fun—a sort of course in mental gymnastics, in which it would never do to let Miss Stern get too far ahead.

* * *

There was a story told of the first Roosevelt, who used to lead a company of children on cross-country jaunts which might end anywhere at all and were distinctly arduous, even for children. The rule was never to go around anything in the path. Over hedges and fences, right up over a henhouse, one leg astride the roof and then down the other side. T. R. and G. B. S. would understand each other—one on the physical side and the other on the mental, but with methods quite similar.

Yes, the publishers are right. Miss Stern is both deeply serious and slightly mad, superbly sophisticated and occasionally disarmingly juvenile—more or less like all really interesting people. She takes in everybody from Shakespeare to the Lunts, and moves on wings of the wind from Albany (not New York State) to southern France, then on to California and New York. No reviewer would be bold enough to describe such a book or really to appraise it. It is G. B. Stern. If a person likes her, he will know what to do.

M. W.

The Book Window

A Treasury of Russian Literature, edited by Bernard Guilbert Guerney (Vanguard, $3.95), is an example of book production suggesting that the war prompts good manufacture rather than discourages it. As for the contents of the volume, an education in Russian literature for English readers is hardly to be sought—only some exquisite half hours of casual perusal. Who the writers are may be important, but the material is the thing. To note, however, some of the names: Pushkin, Turgenev, Dostoevsky, Tolstoi for familiar ones; Zhucovski, Lescov ("Lady Macbeth" complete) and Averchenco for less common.

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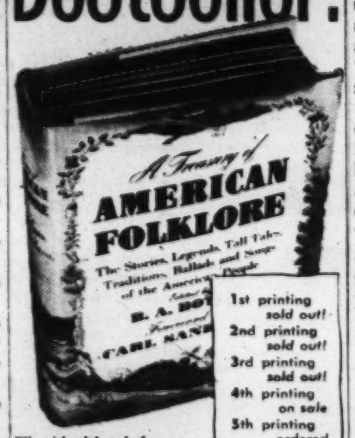

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Mr. Agate Continues His Bid for Literary Immortality—A London Letter

Ego 6: Once More the Autobiography of James Agate. London: Harrap. 18s.

LONDON

JAMES AGATE provokes discussion. Attacking our young intellectuals is, of course, one of his major amusements. He indulges in it frequently in this the sixth excellent installment of his diary, charging them particularly, on April 23, 1943, with "knowing all about today, and nothing about yesterday, all about Bing Crosby but nothing about Byng the Admiral."

This is all very well. We are accustomed to Mr. Agate's erudition. But which Byng the Admiral does he mean, the Byng who informed his superiors that "he had taken and destroyed the enemy's fleet as per margin," or that other, that less happy Byng, who was liquidated on his own quarter-deck, as Voltaire said, "pour encourager les autres"?

"Ego 6" shows all Mr. Agate's old raciness and vigor. It has the same small confessions that have flavored his previous volumes—he says, for example, that he makes a shave last for three days; it has for recurring theme the same inexplicable paradox—how a man with £2,000 or £3,000 a year can contrive to be perpetually hard up; and the same unweariable devotion to first-class things in art, and less than first-class things in life—I merely mean that endless evenings at the Café Royal are not my idea of passing a perfect day—that characterized the lively and exhilarating early volumes of his autobiography.

* * *

Mr. Agate is the source not only of good things in himself, but of good things in others. He stimulates letters; schoolmasters write to him about promising pupils, asking his advice. Other schoolmasters take him up on such points as Albert Trott's hit over the pavilion at Lord's off the bowling of M. A. Noble. Soldiers and poets send him things they have written, and demand his advice, which he gives them with a most voluble pen.

Other correspondents make jokes. One of them utters the profound but rather cynical thought, "You should know better than to try to teach a politician what he doesn't know. It's a whole-time job and hopeless. Like teaching a snake to walk. Even if willing to learn, he is unlikely to have the necessary apparatus." The second wittiest thing in the entire book, by the way, is a remark made by a "large, handsome creature," who said at a party at Mark Hambourg's, the pianist's, "With your exciting life, dear Mr. Agate, you ought to keep a diary."

* * *

Mr. Agate is very proud of his diary. He takes incredible pains with it. It is—he himself says so—his definite bid for literary immortality. What Pepys accomplished, Agate need not shrink from. In one respect, indeed, Mr. Agate has a great advantage over Pepys. Both diarists are ardent playgoers. But Agate has the better taste. He would never, like Pepys, call the "Midsummer Night's Dream" one of the silliest plays he had ever seen.

In other matters, however, Pepys has the whip hand. Pepys wrote in secret; he expected that no other eye but his own would ever see what he wrote; and his revelation of himself is therefore completely frank, or as completely frank as anything can be.

But Mr. Agate writes with an eye to the reader; however he sweats after naturalness, he cannot but be always conscious of the figure he is cutting before the public. He does not try to make this a grand or an imposing figure; but there are some things about it he will not reveal. He himself is quite aware of this; in one passage he says what those are. Consequently his character never emerges in the round. There are always parts of it missing. He has the same reticence about his friends. He is readier to recount the witty things they say than the revealing things they do.

Pepys, too, knew people better worth knowing. I mean no disparagement to the many clever and amusing men and women among whom Mr. Agate's lot is cast. But Pepys's acquaintance was among the figures who at the time were shaping the country's destinies. Mr. Agate's friends talk brightly, but they do not govern empires. If he portrayed their characters so that they lived and moved and breathed as do the characters of Boswell, that would not matter. Jane Austen's Catherine Morland is as worthy of study as Scott's Richard the Lion-Heart. But his people have not this inner life in them. They exist principally for the manufacture of epigrams.

* * *

This judgment may require qualification. In one or two cases Mr. Agate does sketch a real character. One example is Leo Pavia, his curious elderly secretary, who was once a musical prodigy, and is even now full of the strangest talents. But what do we know of George Mathew or George Richards, who appear constantly throughout the "Egos"? We know nothing but their wit. What, in fact, if it comes to that, does Mr. Agate tell us about Alan Dent, who, as Jock, is second in the diaries only to Mr. Agate himself? He tells nothing but the most purely external facts, such as that Mr. Dent was formerly his secretary, and is a witty dramatic critic in his own right. The second fact is no secret to those who have read Mr. Dent's reviews.

But I should be sorry to end on a carping note. "Ego 6" is a brilliant book. It is unfailingly entertaining. The theatrically minded reader will find it absorbingly interesting. So will the amateur of wit.

HAROLD HOBSON

Geographic Grasp on Russia

Soviet Russia in Maps, edited by George Goodall. London Geographical Institute. Chicago: Denoyer-Geppert Company. $1.

THERE IS, after all, a royal road to learning. Not only geography, but much of history and no small measure of current affairs can be more readily understood with the things called maps at hand. Russia for example. Quite a fistful. But the London Geographical Institute compresses it into 32 convenient 8- by 10½-inch pages that provide a good introduction to the U. S. S. R.

The economic and industrial development of modern Russia is treated in detail. Maps of the changing boundaries of Russia since the thirteenth century, the country's physical characteristics, and its ethnographic and linguistic makeup combine in a useful volume comprising much that is not readily available in handy form.

One misses an index, and is conscious that book-making in wartime Britain is not entirely free from problems. Yet the maps are notably clear and the detail well defined, despite their high scale. The projections follow familiar standards.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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the Clues! Clue 1. Frozen top ring! Clue 2. Clogged oil ring! Clue 3. Vertical wear lines! Clue 4. Carbon and sludge deposits on side of piston walls.

the Culprit! Like thousands of others, this piston is the victim of contaminated oil! Culprits are dirt, abrasives, carbon, sludge, engine varnish, etc.

the Solution! Keep the culprits out of the oil by Cleansing the Oil. Straining and filtering will take out some of the culprits. Oil Cleansing with a DeLuxe Filter will prevent the formation of such contaminants as sludge and engine varnish by removing the asphaltenes before they can combine to form such substances!

the Big Story! back of the widespread adoption of DeLuxe Filters among Engine and Truck Builders, Transport and Marine Operators, and Manufacturing Companies is to be found in Exclusive filtration principles embodied in the DeLuxe Filter, heart of which is the cartridge with the supporting spring and cone. Write for FREE BOOKLET and details on where you may secure one of these oil cleansing filters for your own car.

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"Like a Field of Beautiful Flowers"

THE ONLY ANNUAL FAIR in these United States directed exclusively by Indians is held in August each year on the outskirts of the town in which is located the Kiowa Indian Agency, in the State which harbors one third of those of Indian blood in this country—Anadarko, Oklahoma.

This fair is the American Indian Exposition. It lasts five days.

Looking back to a prewar August, 4,000 Indians were camped around the fairground, living for the time being in grass houses, tepees, tents, and brush-covered arbors; cooking, washing, sitting in groups and telling stories, and going about greeting old friends and making new ones. Visiting around in the encampment is as interesting in many ways as the fair itself.

* * *

In the daytime, one spends his time in looking at the exhibits. They are worth several days of study. The schools at Apache, Sugar Creek, Lookeba, and other Indian communities present many examples of handiwork. Several women are weaving baskets. One is making a buckskin costume. Seeing her at work pulling and rubbing the buckskin makes one understand why a dress of this material costs $100 and is cheap at the price. Here, too, are Indian jewelry, pottery, sewing, weaving, carving, painting, leather work, and other types of creative art. Stephen Mopope, one of the five well-known Kiowa artists, is usually here with his paintings, as is Allan Houser, Apache, great-grandson of Geronimo, who has painted several portraits of his famous ancestor. Carl Sweegy, the Arapaho artist, and Spencer Asah, Kiowa, have exhibits.

In the afternoon Indians fill the grandstand to watch their own people stage horse races, play Indian ball, shoot arrows from horseback, throw the javelin, take part in archery contests, and dance. Joe Shunatona, Pawnee-Otoe Indian, is master of ceremonies in the grandstand. There is a box of Indian princesses, beautiful Indian girls such as Longfellow dreamed in describing Minnehaha. The master of ceremonies in the arena in front of the grandstand is a magnificent figure in white buckskin with a white feather headdress tipped in red.

The Indian ball game is an exciting affair. The players are rough and fast, and perspiration glistens on them as the sunlight hits their sturdy, tan bodies, bare except for breech clouts. Usually 11 play on each side. Each carries a pair of ball sticks, one in each hand. These sticks are cup-shaped at the ends, and the players catch and throw the ball in these cups, as a player is not allowed to touch the ball. Each side has a goal post, and the winner of the game is the side which first gets the ball to its goal the number of times agreed upon before the game. This team is composed mostly of Choctaws, Indians known as fine ball players.

* * *

One of the high lights of the afternoon is the hoop dance by a Jemez Pueblo Indian, White Cloud, whose smile is as refreshing as a white cloud on a hot summer's day. He won first prize with this dance at the intertribal ceremonials in Gallup, New Mexico. Sammy Bright Star plays the drum and sings while White Cloud dances, sometimes with some part of his body through one hoop, then through two, three, and finally through four. He runs his body through the hoops like liquid being poured from a glass, never missing a step.

At night, under the moonlit sky, the fairgrounds take on an eerie glow. Sitting Bull would have felt at home in the arena in front of the grandstand. Six large rawhide tepees placed at intervals among trees and shrubs form a background for the semicircle of cleared ground. On three nights of the fair a pageant is presented in this arena, a pageant which tells bits of history of this part of the country as remembered by generation after generation of Indians.

* * *

Bom! The big war drum is brought out. The line of judges forms to judge the war dancing competition which is about to begin. Tall, straight, dignified Indians stand far enough apart that no one judge can hear how another votes. The first prize is to be $35, but no one is thinking of money or any other white man concoction on this night. This is hundreds of years of Indian life rolled into a few hours. These dancers are Black Hawk and Pushmataha and Little Turtle and Tecumseh and Osceola and all other Indians together in their prime.

Bom! An Arapaho steps forward. His feathered war bonnet matches the round spreads of feathers on each upper arm and the one at the back of his waist which swirls as if to rival an outspread peacock tail. His kirtle is black, embroidered in spangles, and his ankles are dripping with long, silky goat hair. Mirrors in the centers of the feather swirls wink at the grandstand when the lights hit them at certain angles. What a cocky, handsome figure!

The next dance is called. But the list of entries is so long it is easily seen, if each dancer dances alone, the dancing would last until the mirror trimmings would be blinking in the sunlight. So four dance at the same time, the best one of the four being picked for further competition.

* * *

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, Earl Welch, himself of Chickasaw blood, presents the award. It is over. The audience rises slowly and walks away, still under the spell of "bom, bom."

The next day a group of white people are standing in the Arts and Crafts Building at the Exposition discussing the dancing of the previous night. They gush in superlative phrases, but it is Maria Martinez, the famous San Ildefonso potter, who rightfully describes the night's spectacle by saying softly in the brief Indian manner, "It was like a field of beautiful flowers."

FRANCES ROSSER BROWN

U. S. Indian Service

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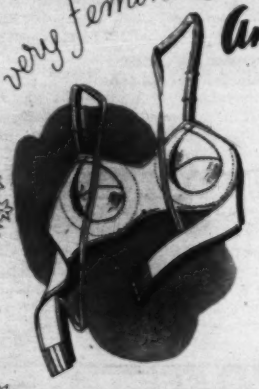

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Editor's Desk

WE ARE USING on the front cover today a pen sketch by LESTER G. HORNBY of children and grownups playing at a beach, because it expresses the unrestrained joy, the buoyant atmosphere, the happiness which is associated with summer at the seashore. It is an atmosphere that survives for the moment largely through children. The beach could be anywhere. It happens to be on Cape Ann, a neck of land refreshed by the Atlantic breezes which sweep across the east coast of Massachusetts. Cape Ann is an artist's paradise.

* * *

I never think of Cape Ann without conjuring up in imagination a group of artists seated on folding stools and beaming with brush and easel over a sea-beaten wharf, a few weathered roofs, or a proud little fleet of fishing smacks bobbing gently on the waves. These are the things an artist usually gets into his picture. Or he may strike out and do a narrow street in the rain, showing a mellow pool in the foreground, and hollyhocks dripping freshness beside a picket fence. Illimitable is the beauty that resides in color reflections for the artist.

* * *

I suppose it takes the inner sight of an artist sometimes to detect and express beauty. Two people may look at the same object and only one see beauty in it. Yet who could fail to see beauty in the sky and the sea and the sand-castle builders on the shore?

* * *

There is beauty, too, in cities and towns. What will the city of the future look like? S. HERBERT HARE gives you some idea. He is an authority on the subject of landscape architecture. He declares that beauty should be incorporated into the solution of a problem rather than added on as superficial decoration.

KATHLEEN CANNELL, in her story on Junie, the dachshund, gives us another chapter in her life in France under the Nazis. As we indicated in an earlier story by this author she came out of Paris only last March.

W. W. C.

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BRAISED OXTAILS

5 oxtails, cut in 3" pieces
1 c. minced onion
3 tbs. Mazola
2 c. hot water
1 tbs. vinegar
½ tsp. minced garlic
2 tsp. salt
⅛ tsp. pepper
1 tbs. sugar

Wipe pieces of oxtail with damp cloth. Brown about 10 mins., turning frequently, until golden brown on all sides. Sauté onion in Mazola in large, covered kettle until tender. Add meat and remaining ingredients. Cover and simmer about 2½ hrs.—until meat is tender—adding additional boiling water if necessary. Remove meat to hot platter. Thicken gravy, using 2 tbs. flour blended with 3 tbs. cold water to each cup of liquid. Pour over meat. Serves 4. (Garnish with carrots, if desired.)

LIMA BEANS with TOMATOES

2 tbs. minced onion
4 tbs. Mazola
1¼ c. (cooked or canned) tomatoes
2 tsp. sugar
½ c. soft bread crumbs
½ tsp. salt
speck pepper
1¼ c. (cooked or canned) green lima beans

Sauté onion in Mazola until tender; then add tomatoes, sugar, salt, and pepper, and simmer 10 mins. uncovered. Next add lima beans and heat. Add crumbs, heat and serve. Serves 3-4.

VITAMIN VEGETABLE SALAD

Wash, prepare and chill, using all or a selection of these vegetables: Raw spinach, carrots, cucumber, cabbage, green pepper, radishes, celery, cauliflower, lettuce, watercress, parsley, tomatoes, beets, onion.

Toss with Spicy Mazola French Dressing

¾ tsp. salt
⅛ tsp. pepper
¾ tsp. dry mustard
Dash of cayenne
½ tsp. Worcestershire
¼ tsp. paprika
2 tsp. grated onion
¼ c. vinegar
1 tsp. sugar
¾ c. Mazola

Measure all ingredients into bowl or jar; beat thoroughly. Shake or beat again just before serving. Makes 1 c.

OATMEAL CRISPS

1½ c. rolled oats
½ c. sugar
½ c. Mazola
1 egg, beaten
¾ c. all-purpose flour, sifted
2 tsp. baking powder
¼ tsp. salt
2 tbs. milk
1½ tsp. vanilla

Combine oats and sugar. Stir in egg and Mazola. Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt; add alternately with combined milk and vanilla to first mixture. Drop by level tablespoonfuls onto Mazola-oiled cookie sheet—about 2" apart. Flatten to ⅛" thickness, top with raisins or cherries. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) for 10 mins. Remove at once from cookie sheets. Makes 30 to 36 cookies.

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